



COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

MEXICO

**Updated November 2021
(Original December 2018)**

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

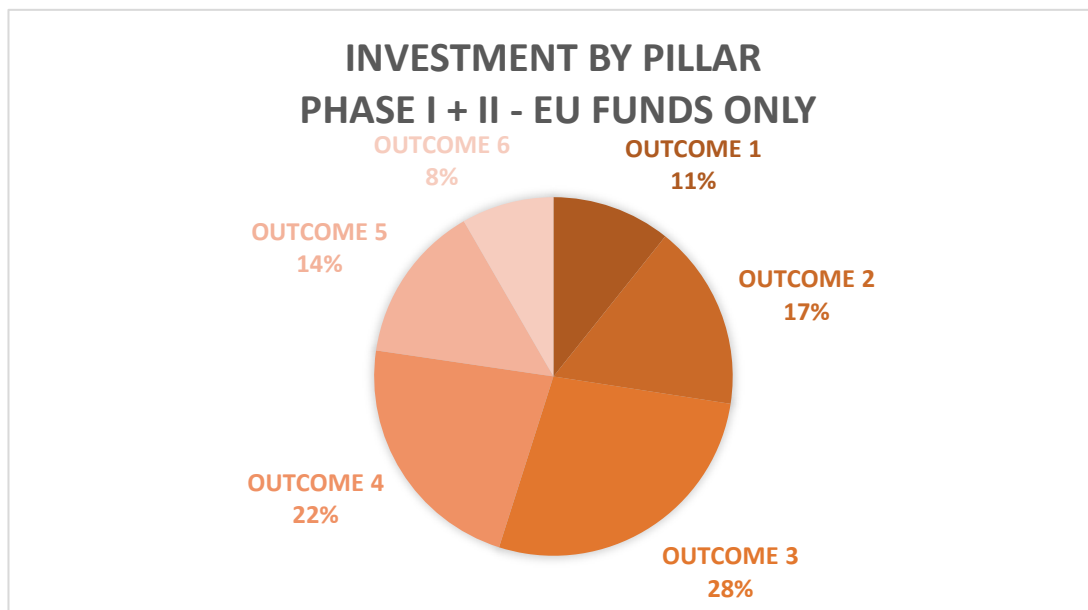
<p>Programme Title: Spotlight Country Programme in Mexico</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UNDP UN Women UNFPA OHCHR UNODC</p> <p>Associated Agency: UNICEF</p>
<p>Programme Contact: Peter Grohmann Resident Coordinator in Mexico Montes Urales 440, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec Tel. +52 (55) 4000-9754 peter.grohmann@un.org</p>	<p>Programme Partner(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: The National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women (CONAVIM, in Spanish) as main counterpart, the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), which acts as liaison between national and international bodies. - Non-government, community, and collective organizations. - Civil Society Organizations. - Private Sector.
<p>Programme Country: Mexico</p>	<p>Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): State of Mexico (Naucalpan & Ecatepec), Chihuahua (Ciudad Juarez & Chihuahua), and Guerrero (Chilpancingo).</p>
<p>Programme Description:</p> <p>Interagency programme to strengthen, complement, and support the existing mechanisms, programmes, and initiatives at a federal, state, and municipal level to eradicate femicide and other forms of violence against women and girls in Mexico. The Spotlight initiative in Mexico will have a specific focus on access to justice and the fight against impunity in Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG, in Spanish) and femicides; strengthening mechanisms for institutional monitoring, statistics, and selected nationwide and statewide statistics and responses; along with an emphasis on innovative prevention models focused on key populations, promoting community engagement.</p> <p><i>The Spotlight Initiative is funded by the European Union</i></p> <p>November 2021 Update – Inclusion of Phase II addendum and budget update</p> <p>Inter-institutional programme to strengthen, complement and support mechanisms, programmes, and initiatives from the federal, state (3 states), and municipal (5 municipalities) levels aimed at preventing, addressing, and eradicating femicide and other forms of violence against women, girls and adolescents (VAWGA) in Mexico. For Phase II, a consultation process was carried out to review the priorities established by the federal and local governments and civil society organizations, defining lines of work aimed at generating concrete results in: 1) Legislation, to support and accompany state congresses and municipal councils in the incorporation of international standards on VAWGA and access to justice in legal frameworks, and the budgeting of resources for the prevention and elimination of VAWGA at the municipal level 2) Prevention, to provide technical assistance for the implementation of the Comprehensive Primary Prevention Model developed by the federal government, including community and school prevention schemes for the consolidation of safe environments; 3) Attention, to support the strengthening of the</p>	

Federal Model for the Comprehensive Attention and Protection of Women, Girls, and Adolescents victims of violence, including strengthening the capacities of personnel in the health, police, judicial, and social sectors, in order to be able to implement adequately the Essential Services Package; 4) **Data and knowledge management** to continue working on the strengthening of institutional capacities for the analysis, interpretation and use of data for the early identification of femicide risk; and 5) **Civil Society** to provide financial support and training to Civil Society Organizations, prioritizing women's organizations, community organizations and feminist collectives in the target territories.

Budget Breakdown of the Spotlight Country Programme

In USD	Spotlight EU Phase I	Agency Contribution Phase I	Spotlight EU Phase II	Agency Contribution Phase II	Spotlight EU Phase I + II	Agency Contributions Phase I + II
UNDP	\$741,446	\$70,675	\$602,198	\$51,500	\$1,343,644	\$122,175
UNFPA	\$1,475,705	\$209,100	\$675,701	\$59,460	\$2,151,406	\$268,560
UNWOMEN	\$2,031,164	\$114,457	\$815,647	\$105,822	\$2,846,811	\$220,279
UNICEF	\$717,027	\$176,292	-	-	\$717,027	\$176,292
UNODC	\$953,840	\$271,000	\$402,223	\$26,850	\$1,356,063	\$297,850
OHCHR	\$380,818	\$357,842	\$204,231	\$230,294	\$585,049	\$588,136
TOTAL	\$6,300,000	\$1,199,366	\$2,700,000	\$473,926	\$9,000,000	\$1,673,292

Total Budget of the Spotlight Country Programme (EU and UN Agency contribution): \$10,673,292



***Percentages based on Total Outcome Budget**

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries			Start Date: 1 January 2019
Indicative numbers			
	Direct	Indirect	Total duration (in months): 48 months
Women	2.30 million	5.18 million	
Girls	1.50 million	2.22 million	
Men	200 thousand	5.70 million	
Boys	700 thousand	1.00 million	
TOTAL	4.70 million	14.10 million	

Note: A breakdown and analysis by intersecting forms of discrimination should be provided in the body of this document.

<p>Recipient UN Organization United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) <i>Lorenzo Jiménez de Luis</i> <i>Resident Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Government of Mexico <i>Name of Representative:</i> <i>Name of Agency/Ministry:</i> Comisión Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar la Violencia Contra las Mujeres (CONAVIM)</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN) <i>Belén Sanz Luque</i> <i>Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p><i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
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<p>Recipient UN Organization United Nations Human Rights Council (OHCHR) <i>Guillermo Fernández Maldonado</i> <i>Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization United Nations Office on Drugs on Crime (UNODC) <i>Kristian Hoelge</i> <i>Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization / Associated Agency United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) <i>Fernando Carrera</i> <i>Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	
<p>UN Resident Coordinator Mexico <i>Peter Grohmann</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	
<p>Original Programme Document was signed by the Deputy Secretary General, Ms Amina J. Mohammed on 1 March 2019, see annexed original</p> <p>This update cover page is signed on behalf of the UN Executive Office of the Secretary General Ms. Michelle Gyles- McDonnough</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Date: _____</p>	

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Mexico is a federal country, made up of 32 federative, multi-ethnic and pluricultural entities, with a population of approximately 120 million people (51% women). The country is a middle-income economy with a GDP of 1,149 trillion dollars, number 15 on a global scale, and in position 2 within the region¹. Mexico is a member of the OECD and of G20 and is the second most populated country in Latin America. Moreover, this country has a high Human Development Index (77th position out of 188 countries and territories)². However, the country is still marked by contrasts: more than 53.4 million people (43.6 of the total population) live in poverty (CONEVAL, 2016). Furthermore, Mexico faces structural issues with regards to economic, social, and territorial inequality, as well as concerning social inequalities and discrimination, which are a cause and a consequence of the continuous exclusion of wide sectors of the population, especially women, adolescents and young people (particularly girls), as well as indigenous and LGBT communities among others.

According to the National Survey on Dynamics of Household Relationships (ENDIREH, 2016), in Mexico, 66.1% of women, aged 15 or above have suffered from violence at some point in their lives; 60% of adolescents (between 15 and 17) have experienced at least one episode of violence in their life; 43.9% have been victims of violence by their spouses or intimate partners during their relationship; 34.3% have experienced sexual violence in their community or in public places, and 26.6% at their workplace. The states having the highest levels regarding these issues are Mexico City, the State of Mexico, Jalisco, Aguascalientes, and Querétaro.³

Map 1. Violence prevalence or rate by state



Source: ENDIREH 2016

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is one of the most devastating, persistent, embedded, and unfortunately tolerated forms of human rights violation in the world. This violence is both a cause and consequence of gender inequality and discrimination. The different forms of violence suffered by women and girls are part of a continuum exercised against them on a regular and systematic basis at all levels of their lives, which is rooted in the sexist cultural models. The ultimate form of this kind of violence is femicide. Violence against women and girls is exacerbated, as well, by economic inequality, discriminatory regulations, organized crime, enforced disappearance and a deficient access to justice which prevents impunity.

In 2016, 2,746 female deaths with presumption of murder were recorded – an estimate of 7.5 women murdered per day⁴. According to data provided by the Executive Secretary of the National Public Security System, from

¹ See <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/GDP.pdf>

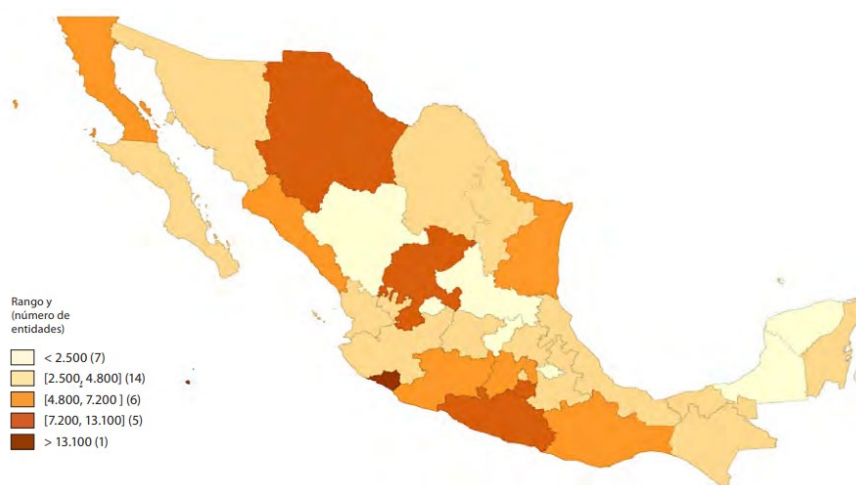
² See http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/MEX.pdf

³ See ENDIREH 2016, Executive summary at: http://www.beta.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/proyectos/enchogares/especiales/endireh/2016/doc/endireh2016_presentacion_ejecutiva.pdf

⁴ The number of female deaths under presumption of murder (DFPH) is collected from the vital statistics

January to July (2018), there were 484 femicides in the country⁵.

Map 2. Mexico: Female deaths under presumption of murder (for 100,000 women) by state, 2016.



Source: INMUJERES, UN Women, and SEGOB through INEGI, vital mortality statistics, CONAPO, Mexican population forecasts 2010-2050.

Women and girls can suffer from different forms of violence in different areas, depending on their age, socio-cultural environment, the way they interact, and the people they interact with in different spaces, and the time spent with them⁶. Thus, they suffer the consequences of violence, mostly gender-motivated, throughout their lives, from prenatal sex selection to elderly stages of life.

Furthermore, women and girls face intersectional discrimination, as a result of poverty, exclusion, ethnicity, disability, age, migratory status, geographical situation, serologic condition, gender identity and sexual orientation, among other reasons. The results of the National Survey on Discrimination (ENADIS) show the discrimination prevalence in Mexico and its different expressions within society. Particularly, according to said survey, 29.5% of women aged 18 or above claimed to have suffered from gender-motivated discrimination, in contrast with 5.4% of men; 44% of women consider that their rights are neglected or not respected, and 57.1% of domestic workers consider that their rights are neglected or not respected.⁷ This is why every effort to prevent, address, and punish VAWG shall have a human rights', life cycle, and intercultural approach, and a gender perspective.

Mexico is a Federal State with national, state, and municipal institutions, depending on the matter in question. This implies a complex web of competences at every level of government. In terms of equality, Mexico enforces a General Law for Gender Equality (LGIMH, 2006) that establishes the National Policy regarding equality between men and women. This National Policy has 3 instruments: The National System for Gender Equality (SNIMH), the National Programme for Gender Equality (PROIGUALDAD), and the Gender Equality Matters Enforcement, which are managed by the Federal Government. These three levels of government – and the three branches (executive, legislative and judicial) – have to coordinate efforts to be able to achieve their goals.

published by the INEGI, and has been used as a way to approach the femicide phenomena. Visit ONU Mujeres, SEGOB, INMUJERES. *La violencia feminicida en México: aproximaciones y tendencias 1985-2016*, December, 2017 at:

<http://mexico.unwomen.org/es/digiteca/publicaciones/2017/12/violencia-feminicida>

⁵ After the categorization of femicide in the different states, the Executive Secretary of the National Public Security System began to categorize information obtained by the different law enforcement bodies related to this matter. Visit <http://secretariadoejecutivo.gob.mx/docs/pdfs/nueva-metodologia/CNSP-V%C3%ADctimas-2018.pdf>

⁶ See Path. Violence Against Women: Effects on Reproductive Health, September 2012 (Outlook, vol. 20, no. 1), at: https://www.path.org/publications/files/EOL20_1.pdf

⁷ See ENADIS 2017, Executive summary at: http://www.beta.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/saladeprensa/boletines/2018/EstSociodemo/ENADIS2017_08.pdf

Regarding prevention, attention, sanctioning and eradication of violence, Mexico has a General Law for Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence (LGAMVLV, 2007) which, in addition to establishing the different types of violence, including femicide, establishes the National System to Prevent, Assist, Sanction, and Eradicate violence against women (SNPASEV) and the Integral Program to Prevent, Assist, Sanction and Eradicate Violence Against Women. This SNPASEV is composed by the Federation, the states, and the municipalities, and it intends to join interinstitutional efforts, tools, policies, services, and actions to prevent, assist, sanction, and eradicate violence against women. Just as the General Law for gender Equality, the states and municipalities must implement, pursuant to the national policies, state and municipal policies to eradicate violence against women and girls.

As mentioned above, the Mexican State has a complex regulatory and institutional web operating at three levels of government, regarding equality and violence against women eradication, which must be taken into consideration to implement initiatives, which may join the efforts made by different institutional players, and which require an adequate coordination to achieve the expected outcomes. The Committee for Elimination of Discrimination against Women, on its Ninth ordinary report (July 2018) acknowledges the positive impact of adopting General Laws in the Mexican Legal System as a way to coordinate the three levels of government in order to achieve legal conformity. Regarding criminal matters, the Committee recommends that an amendment of constitutional article 73 be made in order for the Congress to be able to design a sole criminal code or one that establishes the minimum regulation basis in this matter, through a general law that guarantees women's rights enforcement.

The Spotlight Initiative in Mexico is positioned in the aforementioned context and will build on efforts that the Mexican State has already made to address its challenges, as well as to strengthen multilateral actions on gender equality. Furthermore, it is based on the impulse given by civil society organizations, with the aim of strengthening existing achievements, as well as promoting innovative actions that can effectively contribute to eradicating VAWG in all its forms with an emphasis on femicide, which is the form of violence that results in *"the violent death of a woman for gender reasons, whether it is committed within the family, by a domestic partner, or in connection with any other interpersonal relationship, or by anyone within the community, whether it is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents."*⁸

The implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico has a direct impact on the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. As stated in the General Assembly Resolution 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development': *"realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets. The achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities."*⁹

The eradication of VAWG, which is a target itself (5.2) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has an impact on other SDGs.¹⁰ The act of guaranteeing that women and girls exercise their right to live a life free of violence, is closely related to the goals and targets regarding the right to a healthy life (SDG 3), inclusive and equitable quality education (SDG 4, targets 4.7 and 4.a), the reduction of inequalities (SDG 10, targets 10.2 and 10.3), inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities (SDG 11, targets 11.2 and 11.7), and the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16, target 16.1 and 16.2). The implementation of Spotlight in Mexico constitutes a substantive opportunity to support national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, and to promote their development at a local scale.

The Spotlight Initiative seeks to address the issue through a holistic and comprehensive approach. In this regard, this Initiative has 6 pillars and places special emphasis on strengthening prevention strategies that reduce risk margins, modify patriarchal social structures, strengthen equality between men and women, and reduce impunity. To achieve an adequate and sustainable transformation, the reduction of femicides is

⁸ OHCHR and UN Women, Latin American Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women

(/ feminicidefemicide/ femicide), 2014, at www.oacnudh.org y www.onumujeres.org (see: September access: September 2016). Article 21 of the LGAMVLV establishes that feminicidal violence is "the extreme form of gender-based violence against women, a product of the violation of their human rights, in the public and private spheres, conformed by the set of misogynistic conducts that may imply impunity and State and may end in homicide and other forms of violent death of women".

⁹ See UN General Assembly. A/RES/70/1- Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: http://unctad.org/meetings/es/SessionalDocuments/ares70d1_es.pdf

¹⁰ See UN Women (2018), Turning Promises Into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN Women, p. 73

dependent on changes in social standards, the role of the agents of national and subnational institutions, regulatory and public policy frameworks, basic services, information and capabilities availability, and support to women's movements. Each of these factors will produce a "safety net" for women and girls, forming a robust structure for femicide prevention. Without this perspective based on an ecologic model¹¹ the implementation of efforts intended to eradicate femicide would be limited in scope and impact. In other words, it is an opportunity to collaborate with national efforts – governmental and non-governmental – in order to identify the ideal "ecosystems" for comprehensive attention to the challenges. This, in the long run, could become a good national practice that, in turn, could be shared with other countries and regions.

Finally, the actions taken to prevent the perpetration of violence against women and girls will not only allow the Mexican State to fulfill its international and regional obligations, but shall also free some resources originally intended to address the consequences of femicide, leveraging Mexico's development. In this regard, according to data collected from the Secretariat of State (SEGOB), the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), and the National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women (CONAVIM), it was estimated that intimate partner violence represented at least 1.4% of Mexico's GDP in 2015, that is, \$245,118,266,538 MXN.¹² Such data only represent 13% of the total cost of intimate partner violence, since 87% is not reported.

The pillars of the Spotlight Initiative and the expected results are detailed as follows:

Outcome 1: Legislative and policy frameworks

A great part of the Mexican legal system, mostly on a federal level, has been standardized to the international standards regarding the human rights of women and girls. As stated before, as per the Committee for the Eradication of Discrimination Against Women's declarations, there exist Equality laws, both at federal and state levels, to guarantee the access of women to a life free of violence, and criminal codes classifying femicide (even if it is not made in a conforming way). Furthermore, progress has been made with regards to women's human rights protection by addressing four strategic topics: equality, access of women to a life free of violence, eradication of discrimination, and human trafficking¹³. However, as stated by the Committee on its Final Remarks to the Mexican Ninth ordinary report (July 2018), there are still discriminatory provisions in the Mexican Law, and a lack of conformity of some of the state laws, which hinders the effective implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). In general, the following challenges have been identified: i. ensuring the standardization of femicide criminal type in state criminal codes, ii. supporting the standardization of state and federal laws and of these with international regulations related to VAWG, and their implementation, iii. Addressing the persistence of discriminatory provisions (as already mentioned), iv. Creating linkages among the different protection mechanisms and with the three government levels, v. guaranteeing the effective application of sanctions against public agents not complying with their general obligations regarding women's and girls' human rights, and iv. addressing the lack of access to justice and protection measures. Under the "leave no one behind" principle, it shall be verified that every legal and policy framework intended to address VAWG, integrates a gender perspective, an intercultural approach, and that it effectively responds to the different forms of discrimination suffered in an intersectional way by women and girls.

Outcome 2: Institutional strengthening

Mexico has an innovative institutional network for the prevention, attention, and punishment of VAWG with specialized systems, mechanisms, and tools. At an institutional level, Mexico has Mechanisms for the

¹¹ See UN Women. Operating Within the Ecological Model, at: <http://www.endvawnow.org/es/articles/310-operar-dentro-del-modelo-ecologico.html>

¹² See SEGOB, CONAVIM, UNAM. *The cost of Violence Against Women in Mexico*. Recovered on 25 July 2018 from https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/184345/El_costo_de_la_violencia_contra_las_mujeres_en_Mexico_-_oct_2016.pdf

¹³ With regards to this matter, according to information provided by INMUJERES, the status of the legislative alignment as of the second quarter of 2018 is as follows: i) the 32 Mexican states have a Law for the Access of Women to a Life Free of Violence, 29 have already published their Regulations, and 32 have already implemented a System for the Prevention, Attention, Sanction, and Eradication of Violence Against Women; ii) the 32 Mexican states have a Law for Equality between Women and Men, 18 have already published their Regulations, and 30 have installed a System for Equality between Men and Women; iii) 32 Mexican states have a Law for the Prevention and Eradication of Discrimination, and 12 have already published their Regulations; and iv) 27 Mexican states have a Law against Human Trafficking and for the Protection and Assistance of the Victims, 11 states already have their regulations on the subject.

Advancement of Women (MAW), working at federal, state, and municipal levels, it also has a National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women (CONAVIM) a Children Protection Attorney's Office, a National Council to Prevent Discrimination (CONAPRED), an Executive Commission of Attention to Victims (CEAV), and prosecutors' offices and specialized units in crimes against women. The Mexican State also enforces systems linking efforts in the three government levels such as the SNPASEV and the Children and Adolescents Integral Protection System (SIPINNA). Furthermore, there exist specialized public policies like Justice Centers for Women (JCW) which seek, among other things, to provide psychological, medical, and legal attention and that work as temporary shelters. A system of Violence Against Women Alerts (VAWA), a set of emergency governmental efforts to face and eradicate femicides in a specific territory committed by an individual or by the community¹⁴, has also been set-up.

However, the three levels of government face significant challenges regarding institutional capacities – which vary according to the different realities in the country – such as: i. limited technical capacity of public agents responsible for the prevention, attention, sanction, and recovery of VAWG, and a limited financial and budgetary capacity, ii. lack of planning and of an adequate budget distribution to face VAWG, iii. lack of an adequate coordination among the authorities preventing, attending, sanctioning and providing reparation for VAWG, and between these and the government, iv. the impact and effectiveness of said attention systems. In order to ensure that no one is left behind, it is essential that these challenges are addressed with a focus on women and girls living in most vulnerable situations through an intercultural approach, with a gender perspective and taking into consideration the intersectional discrimination they experience.

Outcome 3: Prevention. Changing norms and behaviours.

Mexico has taken measures regarding secondary prevention for the general population, which act as an immediate response to mitigate short-term consequences, once the act of violence has occurred. However, it is clear that interventions are required to intervene before acts of violence are perpetrated, highlighting the necessity to elaborate an effective and comprehensive prevention national policy against VAWG, which brings programs and efforts together under approaches and methodologies that are common among institutions and levels of government, and which promote social changes with respect to the beliefs and norms that condone VAWG. In this, it is important that prevention efforts adopt a comprehensive approach within the ecological model¹⁵, that is, that public policies acknowledge that the factors contributing to VAWG exist at individual, family, community, and social levels, and that such levels reinforce each other and are intensified by an intersectional discrimination context. Public policies therefore need to integrate strategies that focus on the modification of standards, regulations, social roles, and behaviors in the long term.

In this context, difficulties in Mexico persist in connection with i. implementing prevention programs against VAWG which address every factor contributing to its prevalence, ii. conducting actions to prevent VAWG escalation and repetition, iii. creating spaces for dialogue and interaction with different sectors to prevent VAWG, and iv. reinforcing secondary prevention tools, like protection orders and shelters, and implementing programs to empower and reinforce the capacity and agency of women and girls.

The third pillar seeks that the implementation of preventive programs and proposed actions, take into account data and statistical information that account for these gender biases that contribute to discrimination against women and girls, and to promote changes in social norms by generating interventions with the different prevention sector's stakeholders, and a particular emphasis on peaceful community mobilization.

As part of the actions intended to prevent the escalation and repetition of VAWG, for this pillar, one of the proposals is to take into consideration international experiences, and the measures that have succeeded in other countries to see it as part of the baseline study which considers the main triggers and root causes of violence, as a way to approach the social phenomena of VAWG. Another proposal is to take up the international studies¹⁶ that show that the main drivers for VAWG, in a context of gender-discriminations and inequalities, are, in order of prevalence: conflicts generated by violent patriarchal masculinities, poverty and lack of education, exposure to different kinds of violence from an early age, a deficient mental health, and drug

¹⁴ Article 22 of the General Law for the Access of Women to a Life Free of Violence http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LGAMVLV_130418.pdf

¹⁵ See UN Women, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HR, WHO. *A framework to underpin action to prevent action against women*, 2015, at:

<http://www.unwomen.org/es/digital-library/publications/2015/11/prevention-framework#view>

¹⁶ See Jewkes, Rachel (2018) "What do we know about effective VAWG prevention?" Presentation of What Works to Prevent Violence, UK Aid, page 6 of 26.

abuse, among others. Based on this, the consideration of this differential factors between men and women, which cause violent social standards to prevail, is taken into account to channel the efforts of this pillar into prevention of VAWG.

Outcome 4: Quality services with focus on prevention and resilience

Mexico has put in place a package of services to address VAWG, including medical, psychological, legal, and judicial services. Moreover, there exist a National Network of Refugees with JCW, Women Cities (WC) and Indigenous Women Shelters (CAMI) that provides integral assistance to victims of violence. Mexico also implemented the Support Programme for Women Organizations in the States (PAIMEF), which objective is to contribute to the construction of an equalitarian society through prevention and attention efforts regarding VAWG, and through empowering women requesting specialized attention services in the areas supported by said program. However, the quality, capacities, and specialization level of these may vary depending on the state and municipality in which they are operating and on the type of service in question.

The Integral Attention Model of the JCW managed by the CONAVIM, implemented in three selected municipalities (Chihuahua, Ciudad Juarez and Chilpancingo), will be taken into consideration to assess and diagnose the type of attention provided to victims/survivors of VAWG, as well as its availability depending on the intersectional and gender approach. This model offers an integral attention that includes medical, psychological, and legal attention for social and economic empowerment of women in one physical space. However, its performance varies according to the resource availability of each state, and generally, it is not directly and efficiently linked to the services offered by the municipality.

With regards to the above, challenges still exist on: i. access to and quality of the services which should be culturally sensitive, congruent with life cycle, and which must cover the needs of women living in most vulnerable situations with a local context analysis, ii. interinstitutional coordination for a comprehensive attention of victims, iii. ability and training regarding compliance with the standards to ensure an adequate attention (with a strong focus on NOM-046), and iv. the challenge to ensure that, with a human rights approach, the essential services will be centered on the victim and towards her integral recovery, and that the aggressor is prosecuted and punished.

Outcome 5: Management of data and information, to inform policies and programmes on VAWG and femicide

Mexico is certainly up to speed in terms of generation of statistical information. Mexico leads the gender statistics team work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the ECLAC. Furthermore, it possesses a Center of Excellence for Gender Statistics (CEEG), as well as for government, victimization, public security, and justice statistics (CdE), which are joint efforts by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and UN Women and UNODC respectively, for data generation regarding gender and violence information. Together with UNICEF, INEGI conducts a national survey to collect and analyze existing official statistical information of indicators on violence against women and children. Similarly, the INEGI, together with the National Institute of Women (INMUJERES), guides the ENDIREH, which aims at generating information about various forms of violence faced by women aged 15 or above, in a detailed way by type and area, and provides information that allows for an estimate of the main indicators about prevalence and seriousness of VAWG. Mexico also hosts the Integrated Statistical System on Violence Against Women (SIESVIM), which, through 272 indicators, seeks to measure violence against women, its characteristics, types, and the degree in which it occurs.

The LGAMVLV establishes the existence of a National Bank for Data and Information on Violence Against Women Cases (BANAVIM), which intends to improve the identification of victimization cases in order to enhance the services provided by different support organizations. Finally, within the framework of the SNPASEV, a statistical work team was created to define a standard form which records in a more precise way, the information about the aggressions made against women, the characteristics of the victim/survivor, and the alleged aggressor of each crime committed against women and girls.

However, there are still challenges in connection with: i. structuring, aligning, updating, and coordinating the administrative records of the organizations generating information on prevention, attention, sanction, and eradication of VAWG, and of justice institutions (health, justice procurement and provision sectors), and of existing Data Banks, ii. elaborating conceptual frameworks for information systems and classifications under a gender perspective, iii. strengthening the administrative records to generate information about the forms of intersectional discrimination suffered by women and girls, and iv. improving data access and visibility.

Outcome 6: The women's movement and civil society organizations

In Mexico, several civil society organizations (CSO) specialized in women's rights, VAWG and, specifically, in femicide exist. These organizations monitor and gather information about the lack of justice procurement and provision for victims of violence and femicide, and guide victims throughout the process. Yet, despite the fact that these organizations perform important actions to counter VAWG of different groups, they need more visibility and empowerment to enhance their capabilities and their role regarding government's accountability. This will require for CSOs to have enough capabilities and opportunities for participation in institutional dialogue at every level of government as well as in national and international mechanisms. Although the Mexican State has some civil society inclusion policies, the Initiative seeks to contribute to its expansion and strengthening.

In this regard, Mexico faces the following challenges: i. lack of monitoring and assessment tools measuring CSOs' opportunities to appropriately fulfill their role, especially grassroots organizations, emerging CSOs and women's movements, ii. lack of coordination between institutions and authorities involved in VAWG prevention, attention, sanctions, or recovery, and relevant CSOs and women's organizations involved, iii. increase in violence against advocates for women's rights and journalists¹⁷, and iv. achievement of a greater cohesion and collaboration between women's and youth organizations.

II. PROGRAMME STRATEGIES AND THEORY OF CHANGE

The main goal of the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico is to contribute to the effective prevention and eradication of femicide and other forms of VAWG, as it is part of the continuum of violence that Mexican women and girls face on a daily basis, throughout their life.

Reducing and eliminating the risk of exposure of women and girls to gender-related violence is essential for their integral development. The Spotlight Initiative in Mexico aims to achieve these goals by contributing to the empowerment of women, young women, adolescents, and girls through the enhancement of different sectors to secure their rights, their development, and their wellbeing. The impact will be achieved through the engagement of different key players of the society, including public agents, community members, social leaders, advocates for human rights, and authorities, among others. The Initiative also acknowledges the different forms of discrimination experienced by women and girls. The Country Programme (CP) takes into consideration such situations and promotes inclusive methodologies and efforts towards the specific attention of women and girls that are most left behind. The protection and empowerment of these populations will help to reduce their vulnerability and exposure to VAWG, which will reinforce the founding premise of the 2030 Agenda: Ensuring that no one is left behind.

The efforts of the CP pillars include specific actions to address the interrelationships between the goals related to gender equality and other aspects of the 2030 Agenda, prioritizing the need to eliminate policies and widespread practices restraining women and girls from enjoying their human rights, in order to advance towards comprehensive implementation strategies to address violence against women, including femicide. These efforts include precise actions intended to align policies and programmes with the 2030 Agenda principles, such as universality, human rights enforcement, and the "leaving no one behind" principle.

¹⁷ In this regard, UN-HR recorded 245 aggressions against human rights defenders between 2006 and 2012, which included threats, arbitrary interference, harassment, attacks, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearance, and arbitrary deprivation of life. See UN-HR. *Report on the Situation of Human Rights defenders in Mexico: last updated in 2012 and balance 2013*, June 2013, at:

http://hchr.org.mx/images/doc_pub/Informe_defensoresDH_2013_web.pdf On the other hand, the National Human Rights Commission in Mexico reported on its annual activities report 2017, that from the year 2000 to the year 2017 130 journalists have been murdered, out of which 13 were women (10 %). 10 of these murders were verified on 2017. From 2005, 20 journalists disappeared, and from 2006 to 2017 52 attacks were recorded on media facilities. With regards to human rights defenders, the National Human Rights Commission recorded 34 murders between 2006 and 2017, out of which 14 were women (40%). Furthermore, between 2009 and 2017, 4 human rights defenders disappeared. For more information, visit: <http://informe.cndh.org.mx/menu.aspx?id=30063>

The Spotlight Initiative in Mexico will pay special attention to: a) ensuring access to justice and addressing impunity for perpetrators of VAWG and femicide, b) strengthening institutional and statistical monitoring mechanisms, c) ensuring the prevention, attention and sanction of all forms of VAWG, with emphasis on the selected municipalities selected, and d) promoting innovative prevention models focused on key populations and promoting community mobilization.

Each axis takes into consideration the different forms of VAWG identifying: a) the multicultural context of the country, b) intersectional discrimination, not leaving anyone behind, c) attention at a state level, especially at a municipal level, to have a visible impact, d) an intercultural, gender-sensitive human rights and life cycle focus, and e) international recommendations and good practice, such as the recent final remarks of the CEDAW Committee to Mexico.

As mentioned in the previous section, Mexico is a federal State where the three levels of government have specific jurisdictions and powers related to VAWG and femicide prevention, attention, and sanction. The CP will be especially focused on interventions at municipal level and efforts will be developed with municipal authorities. However, because of the existence of specific collaboration and coordination areas among the three levels of government (federal, state, and municipal), some of the activities under specific pillars will be performed jointly with state and federal authorities.

The implementation of the Initiative in Mexico will focus on 5 municipalities. In order to determine the municipalities, the following criteria were considered: a) states and municipalities with a high rate of women deaths under presumption of murder, b) municipalities having a declaration of VAWG, d) ENDIREH data, e) data from the register of disappeared persons, f) percentage of women who have suffered sexual violence, and g) support to women for injuries caused by violence.

Pursuant to the aforementioned list, the municipalities selected: were 1. Chilpancingo, Guerrero; 2. Chihuahua, Chihuahua; 3. Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; 4. Ecatepec, State of Mexico; and 5. Naucalpan, State of Mexico. The three selected states will not hold government elections for the next 3-5 years (Guerrero 2015-2021, Chihuahua 2016-2022, and the State of Mexico 2017-2023). This will allow the continuity of the initiative's implementation at a state level. Furthermore, the five municipalities selected held elections on July 1st to renovate their municipal presidents, trustees, and rulers, which will enable the new governments to adopt this initiative and continue their efforts during their term. Furthermore, both the states and the 5 municipalities have MAWs, regulations and public policies regarding VAWG prevention, attention, and sanction.

Actions performed within the Spotlight implementation framework in Mexico will be developed based on the Mexican legal system, which grants specific jurisdiction and powers to the federation, the states, and the municipalities, with a view to appropriately articulating the three levels of government and the key players of the different sectors involved.

On this matter, the CP will consider as important activities the analysis of relevant information in the selected municipalities through relevant information sources at this level and with the mapping of local strategic actors, for a better approach to the phenomenon of the VAWG. This is because part of the relevant information, as a result of national and state surveys, are not disaggregated by sex, gender, social status, age, ethnical background, disabilities, etc. nor with the same level of detail at the municipal level.

Considering the above, the theory of change on which the Country Programme is based is as follows: (a) if non-discriminatory standards currently exist and are applied, pursuant to the international human rights standards regarding all forms of VAWG, and adequate sanctions, enforced by (b) institutions that plan, finance, and implement evidence-based programs to prevent and respond to VAWG, employing trained staff and functional coordination mechanisms along with other institutions, together with (c) other key players which modify gender stereotypes and roles, and which effectively prevent violence, with (d) available, acceptable and quality essential services, and with (e) quality and public data, together with (f) an autonomous, plural, and professional civil society, then VAWG and femicide will be reduced, and there will be an efficient and coordinated response to the cases that may still occur.

OUTCOME 1 - LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

If the country possesses regulations, laws and programs consistent with international standards on VAWG, with emphasis on femicide, which provide transparent and coordinated protection mechanisms, and which deliver an effective response, guaranteed by specialized and trained agents who work in a coordinated way, and if such regulations, laws, and programs are tailored to specific needs, and their implementation is monitored by women's movements, CSOs, and experts with strengthened capabilities, then a legal framework

can be established to grant the enforceability of rights pertaining to women and girls living in most vulnerable situations and facing intersectional discrimination, to professionalize public servants and assess their functions, and to strengthen accountability mechanisms, contributing to the eradication of VAWG and femicide, which will also allow for new important advances for the fulfillment of targets 5.1, 5.2 and 16.2 of the SDGs.

Additionally, the above will contribute to the achievement of SDG 5 (Gender Equality), 10 (Reduce Inequality) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), more specifically, targets 5.1, 5.2, 10.3, and 16.2.

To that end, it is necessary:

- i. To conduct a thorough review of the existing regulatory framework, to propose elements of a reform for federal, state, and municipal regulations which contain discriminatory measures having an impact on VAWG, and which guarantee their internal standardization and their compliance with international standards, considering advanced international regulations of other countries in the region, of the European Union (EU), and of any part of the world¹⁸, with a view to identifying laws and public policies for a more feasible implementation. The diagnosis regarding potentially discriminatory existing laws, will start with the studies made by MAW available via INMUJERES. The consulting team for this diagnosis is intended to be formed of an interdisciplinary group including legal experts with particular knowledge in legislation, human rights and gender equality; sociologists, and people qualified to proceed, among others.
Furthermore, the conduction of a comprehensive participatory consultation exercise with the women in question, CSOs, as well as public agents from the different levels of government is planned in order for enriching the results. Finally, a guide to legislate with a gender perspective will be developed so it can be used by any agent elaborating regulations, taking into consideration previous exercises made on this matter;
- ii. to elaborate a reform proposal at federal, state, and municipal level to articulate existing protection mechanisms in a binding way that provide an effective and coordinated institutional response to VAWG;
- iii. to promote, through regulations, the professionalization of public agents, so that they have enough qualities to be able to prevent, attend and sanction VAWG, and to strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms, as well as to assess their functions; and
- iv. to promote and enhance, through regulations, the engagement of civil society at institutional spaces for decision making processes, their monitoring and accountability mechanisms, and their association for the implementation of plans regarding prevention, attention, sanction, recovery and eradication of VAWG.

This will be performed through the following activities:

- i. the drafting of reform proposals, in a participatory way, for federal, state and municipal regulations (based on the diagnosis made);
- ii. consultations with different key players involved, to reach an agreement for legislative proposals;
- iii. the elaboration of lobbying/advocacy and communication strategies to promote reform proposals; and
- iv. the organizations of forums to present the results obtained.

With the above, the expectation is:

- i. To develop a legal reform proposal to eliminate discriminatory provisions for women and girls, to incorporate elements that facilitate the full exercise of women and girls' rights, along with the development of a guide to legislate with a gender perspective, that can be used by all individuals with regulatory duties;
- ii. To take into account multiple perspectives and contributions to the reform proposal that reflect the various situations endured by women and girls, with a special emphasis in women and girls that experience intersecting forms of discrimination;
- iii. To facilitate the positioning of reform proposals in public and social agendas, and assist in their early adoption; and,
- iv. To increase knowledge on the legal provisions that could impact VAWG and the benefits obtained through the improvement of the regulatory framework, as well as reporting back on the expected results.

As part of the general diagnosis and the baseline study, in each municipality, stakeholders will determine and identify areas where discriminations intersect and, based on this, ensure that such occurrences are addressed

¹⁸ Consideration of international and regional experiences and initiatives such as the Brazilian law Maria da Penha.

when generating the proposals for regulatory reform at a federal, state, and municipal level, to avoid leaving anyone behind.

Activities under this pillar take into consideration existing “good practices” and “learned lessons”¹⁹. Among other experiences, Spotlight is building on a project implemented between 2014 and 2016, between UN Women and the State of Coahuila about “Analysis and diagnostic about legislative harmonization related to women’s human rights, protection and non-discrimination, in the civil and penal areas in the State of Coahuila”. This project set the foundation to reform the State’s legal framework, with the objective of generating progress towards substantive equality amongst men and women

The new legislation provided tools to justice operators, allowing them to adopt a gender perspective to their role; it strengthened protection mechanisms, introducing regulations strengthening protection orders for victims of violent crimes and expanded responsibility to all individuals participating in criminal acts, amongst others. The project’s success was due to technical capabilities of organizations and individuals involved, as well as the participation, political willingness, and collaboration of upper level representatives of the judicial, legislative and executive branches of the State of Coahuila.

The results achieved under this pillar will be sustained beyond the programme duration through the incorporation of the reforms proposed on the legal frameworks in municipalities and federal entities. Once the reforms are approved and published, their effect will be guarantee. To ensure that the reforms proposed will be incorporated into the legal frameworks, it will be also fundamental to warrant the participation of the key actors, as well as an appropriate lobbying to push through the reforms proposed.

List of activities

Outcome 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in accordance with international human rights standards on all forms of VAWG, are in force and are implemented in plans.			
Output 1.1: Develop a proposal to reform laws and regulations that contain discriminatory measures that affect VAWG.			
1	1.1	1.1.1	Prepare a diagnosis and proposal for reform of the regulatory framework at the federal, state and municipal levels (in the selected states).
1	1.1	1.1.2	Consultations with different actors involved to agree on the proposed reform.
1	1.1	1.1.3	Develop a strategy of lobbying and communication to promote the proposed reform.
1	1.1	1.1.4	Results forum.
1	1.1	1.1.5	Prepare a diagnosis and proposal for reform of the regulatory framework at the federal, state and municipal levels (in the selected states)
1	1.1	1.1.6	Conduct a case study on assaults on defenders and how protection mechanisms work.
1	1.1	1.1.7	Consultations with different actors involved to agree on the proposed reform.
1	1.1	1.1.8	Develop a strategy of lobbying and communication to promote the proposed reform.
1	1.1	1.1.9	Results forum.
Output 1.3 Promote and strengthen the institutional spaces for participation of civil society in the field of prevention, care, sanction, reparation and eradication of the VAWG.			
1	1.3	1.3.1	Prepare a diagnosis that identifies the state of institutional participation spaces and prepare a proposal to create and / or strengthen
1	1.3	1.3.2	Consultations with different actors involved to agree on the proposed reform
1	1.3	1.3.3	Develop a strategy of lobbying and communication to promote the proposed reform
1	1.3	1.3.4	Results forum.
1	1.3	1.3.5	Develop a package of legislative reforms for the professionalization of the public service based on the diagnosis of capacity building

¹⁹ Existing laws will be analyzed to prevent, address and sanction the VAWG that could provide effective and innovative elements.

1	1.3	1.3.6	Analysis and revision of the General Law of Administrative Responsibilities and their counterparts, as well as other mechanisms that strengthen the transparency and accountability of public officials linked to the VAWG
1	1.3	1.3.7	Consultations with different actors involved to agree on the proposed reform.
1	1.3	1.3.8	Develop a strategy of lobbying and communication to promote the proposed reform.

The 1st Pillar aims to benefit directly approximately 2 million girls and women that are victims of violence within the five municipalities where the implementation will be located and indirectly up to 2,800,000 girls and women that live in those municipalities.

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	1,162,034	1,173,200
Girls	837,966	1,626,800
Men	0	0
Boys	0	0
TOTAL	2,000,000	2,800,000

OUTCOME 2 – INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

If individuals in charge of the decision-making process and those who intervene in the prevention, addressing, punishing, and providing reparation of VAWG within a federal, state, and municipal environment, as well as individuals related to the management and administration of justice are informed, trained, and supported with tools, methodologies, and criteria to address femicides from a human rights and gender perspective; if adequate budgets are assigned and executed and promote the engagement of civil society to face problems; and if they are aware of the specific needs of the most marginalized groups, they will then have strong, sensitive, horizontally and vertically coordinated institutions and protection systems, capable of developing and implementing programs that include the eradication of VAWG and femicide, in line with other SDG objectives in development planning processes, with budgets assigned according to such purpose, and with a strengthened Alert Mechanism (AVGM), capable of impacting the change of public policies and allowing women and girls to live a life free of violence, with greater comfort and lesser inequality.

This is because institutional change calls for an appropriate capacity, adequate funding and budgeting, political commitment, as well as a transformative change that challenges patriarchal models and culture. This process will provide for more robust institutions that operate with a greater quality and efficiency in their respective roles to incorporate a gender perspective, the human rights law, and the fight against inequality. This will allow a better and more effective approach towards the specific needs of groups that are traditionally left behind.

For such purpose, it is necessary:

- i. To reinforce the capabilities of public officials in general, and particularly of officials in charge of the management and administration of justice in preventing, addressing, investigating, punishing, and providing reparation for VAWG, including femicide²⁰;
- ii. To improve mechanisms for coordination between institutions, government orders, and CSO's involved in preventing, addressing, punishing, and the provision of reparation in cases of femicide;
- iii. To strengthen efficiency, efficacy, and impact of the VAWG Alert Mechanism, with a focus on children, adolescents, young people, and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination; and,
- iv. To maintain efficient budgets, with a gender perspective, that can help transform the reality of VAWG and, more particularly, femicide.

And to implement the following activities:

- i. Design of a training-of-trainers model, with a focus on human rights and gender equality, and with emphasis on most at-risk groups, on the basis of profiles and roles of public officials in charge of

²⁰ Considering officials in charge of receiving the complaints from the victims or testimonies, for example police officers in charge of the subject in each police station organized in a network at State and Federal level.

- preventing, addressing, and providing reparation for cases of VAWG; as well as the implementation and assessment of such a model;
- ii. Assessing the mechanisms for coordination involved in preventing, addressing, investigating, punishing, and providing reparation for cases of VAWG; its scope to encompass all women and girls, adolescents, senior women, and women with particular needs; and a path towards the reinforcement of the National System to Prevent, Assist, Sanction, and Eradicate violence against women (SNPASEV); of the State Systems (SEPASEV); and other mechanisms, such as key elements in coordination for preventing, addressing, researching, punishing, and providing reparation for cases of VAWG, particularly in their correlation with the SIPINNA;
- iii. A systematization of the existing diagnostics and assessments for the AVGM²¹, and drafting a monitoring and assessment model for the AVGM, using the State of Mexico as an example;
- iv. Creating tools and guides for classifying, reporting, and requesting budgets related to VAWG in the different states, coupled with training for the use and analysis of budgeting needs related to VAWG, as well as a lobbying strategy for allocating adequate budgets.

With the above efforts, the expectation is:

- i. To provide the knowledge, skills, and capabilities of public officials, particularly officials in charge of the management and administration of justice, that allow them to develop a focus on gender and equality within their institutions, which will be reflected in their duties, responsibilities, and powers with a focus on gender and human rights so that their efforts in preventing, addressing, punishing, and providing reparation for cases of VAWG, particularly femicides, provide for a better and more effective response to victims/survivors and their families;
- ii. To identify the needs in the existing coordination mechanisms involved in preventing, addressing, investigating, punishing, and providing reparation for cases of VAWG and femicides among the stakeholders involved, to strengthen their capabilities and guide them towards a clearer management, which will allow them to be more efficient and serve population groups that face multiple forms of discrimination and exclusion, with more and better resources;
- iii. To systematize the available information on the capacity and efficiency of the AVGM, which will provide for the design of a more adequate monitoring and assessment model to improve its scope, efficiency, and impact on all groups of women and girls, taking into account the context of their needs; and,
- iv. To focus budgets of institutions involved with VAWG towards an improved classification, reporting, and allocation, as well as including analysis of needs to be covered, taking into account groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination; and the production of tools and guides to develop an advocacy strategy and sustain changes achieved. All of these actions will allow a better efficacy and efficiency in fund allocation to achieve a greater and more focalized impact.

Strengthening national and sub-national institutions, their mechanisms for coordination and budgets related to VAWG and femicides will allow public officials to perform their duties more adequately for preventing, addressing, punishing, providing reparation and ultimately eradicating all forms of violence against women and girls. Training public officials with a gender perspective will further foster a dignified and equalitarian work environment.

Good practices from implementing agencies under this pillar will be used, replicated and adopted under the Spotlight Initiative. For instance, UNPD has developed and used a budgetary analysis methodology with a focus on Agenda 2030 and the alignment to the SDGs in previous programmes, which could be utilized as a foundation for analyzing the institutional aspects of femicide and applying a gender perspective to Government action. Furthermore, UNICEF has extensive experience in budgetary practices with a focus on child protection and services, which could be used to ensure gender-responsive budgeting. A combination of these two types of expertise learned lessons will allow the strengthening of implementation of the Spotlight Initiative.

In reference to sustainability, training of public officials, through “training of trainers” is expected to have an exponential multiplying effect in the transmission of training content, while ensuring that knowledge can be transferred in cases of turnover, even after the end of the Spotlight initiative activities. Government institutions at all levels will be able to continue replicating the learned knowledge, setting basis for improvement in service provision for victims/survivors of VAWG and femicide. Sustainability of the initiative would rest also on the recommendations made by conventional and non-conventional mechanisms of human rights protection. For example, in the latest recommendations of CEDAW, as well as the ones in the Universal Periodic Examination

²¹ Among these diagnostics are those managed by CONAVIM and performed by Eurosocal, as well as by the UNAM Institute for Legal Research. As indicated, the results of these diagnostic studies will be taken into account for a joint proposal of efforts in this regard.

Mechanism, the importance of strengthening the VAWG Alert Mechanism was mentioned, which is one of the objectives of this pillar.

List of activities

Outcome 2: National and subnational systems and institutions plan, fund and offer evidence-based programs that prevent and respond to VAWG, and include other sectors.			
Output 2.1: Strengthen the capacities of public officials in the prevention, care, sanction and reparation of the VAWG.			
2	2.1	2.1.1	Design a model of training and training of trainers based on the profiles and attributions of the public civil servant in charge of the prevention, attention, sanction and reparation of the VAWG. The training model will include a specific module for public officials responsible for access to justice
2	2.1	2.1.2	Implementation of the training and training of trainers model
2	2.1	2.1.3	Evaluation of the training model
2	2.1	2.1.4	Systematization of the existing diagnoses on the AVG
2	2.1	2.1.5	Preparation of a monitoring and evaluation model of the actions of the AVG taking as an example the State of Mexico
Output 2.2: Contribute to the strengthening of the coordination mechanisms involved in the prevention, attention, sanction and reparation of the VAWG among institutions, government orders and civil society organizations			
2	2.2	2.2.1	Diagnosis of the coordination mechanisms involved in the prevention, care, sanction and reparation of the VAWG and route to strengthen them
2	2.2	2.2.2	Strengthen the National System and the SEPASEV, together with other protection mechanisms, as an articulating axis of the coordination in the prevention, attention, sanction and reparation of the VAWG
Output 2.3: Influence transformative, efficient and labeled budgets linked to the VAWG and with a gender perspective			
2	2.3	2.3.1	Strengthen the classification and report of the states of the budget linked to the VAWG
2	2.3	2.3.2	Generation of tools and guides for the classification, reporting and request of budgets linked to the VAWG, accompanied by training for their use
2	2.3	2.3.3	Analysis of budgetary needs linked to the VAWG, accompanied by a lobbying strategy for the allocation of sufficient budgets (municipal pilot)

The 2nd Pillar aims to reach approximately 1,525 direct beneficiaries and around 1,300,000 indirect recipients, including women, men, girls and boys, within the five municipalities where the implementation will be located.

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	763	700,000
Girls	0	400,000
Men	762	100,000
Boys	0	100,000
TOTAL	1,525	1,300,000

OUTCOME 3 - PREVENTION. CHANGE OF NORMS AND BEHAVIOURS

If the selected states and municipalities design and implement multiple comprehensive strategies to transform standards, roles, and behaviors for preventing VAWG in line with international standards, both in community, family, and school settings; through the empowerment and reinforcing of skills, capacities, and mobilization of girls, boys, adolescents and young individuals, men, and women, incorporating those groups that are traditionally left behind, as well as the coordinated participation of key stakeholders and media; these efforts will provide for a promotion, modeling, and adoption of positive social norms, mindsets, and behaviors that

seek to promote gender equality and prevent VAWG, particularly among most at-risk groups, thus contributing to the elimination of femicide.

The programme acknowledges that a transformation of the social standards and stereotypes that condone VAWG requires comprehensive and multidimensional interventions that are mutually reinforced; that is, that a permanent interaction exists between the individual level (actors) and the social structure (community). Namely, pillar 3 will put into practice the efforts towards focalized prevention in individual, community, and school settings adopting a comprehensive approach protecting the rights of girls, adolescents, young individuals, adult women, and senior women and promoting their empowerment. The challenge of such strategies, differentiated by target group, is to modify social standards, gender stereotypes, and gender prejudices, and to work at the same time with the existing local networks and media outlets with presence in the selected municipalities, with a comprehensive, organic focus on commitments towards gender equality.

It is important to highlight that the prevention strategies proposed in the pillar 3 will be recovered from the best practices that have to do with the recovery of public spaces, intra-school and extra-curricular interventions with the proposed activities. These practices will allow to verify the advances and to continuing to invest deeply in capacity-building for evidence-based VAWG prevention programming that would benefit the women, men, girls, and boys in the prevention for femicide and that are culturally appropriate and reliable measures of gender norm transformation at the individual, relationship, family, and community level need to be developed.

For such purpose, the Spotlight Initiative will focus its interventions on community mobilization, the creation of local networks for preventing VAWG, the reclamation of safe public spaces, a promotion of leadership among women and girls, and a collaboration with journalists and media outlets. Furthermore, the development of in- and out-of-school interventions will be promoted to prevent violence against women and girls facing intersecting forms of discrimination, as well as the reinforcement of institutional capabilities in communicating these developments. Additionally, the Initiative will promote working with male aggressors and strengthening the capabilities of community organizations that offer VAWG protection and prevention services, based on the existing evidence. All of these efforts aim to generate, with a lasting impact, a culture of elimination of VAWG, with a special focus on eradication of femicide.

The Programme encompasses, among its activities, the preparation of municipal diagnoses to identify social norms, standards and gender stereotypes that reinforce VAWG, as well as the mapping of local interventions that have been implemented to promote prevention. These diagnoses will be informed by the available surveys and studies at federal and state level, and guided by an approach on gender, human rights, and life cycle, as well as the “leaving no one behind” principle.

Thus, it is essential:

- i. To mobilize communities for preventing VAWG, reclaiming safe public spaces, and creating local networks;
- ii. To design, implement, and identify best practices and strategies for preventing VAWG, particularly focused on strengthening skills and capabilities among the priority groups identified.
- iii. To transform knowledge, mindsets, and behaviors for preventing and eliminating VAWG, particularly through collaboration with media outlets and the development of institutional capacities on communication for development; and,
- iv. To design and implement measures to prevent VAWG recurrence and escalation, interventions with male aggressors, and the promotion of non-violent masculinity, as well as the reinforcement of CSOs that provide prevention and protection services in cases of VAWG.

The above actions will be achieved through the following activities:

- i. Reclaiming of safe public spaces by strengthening and promoting leadership among women and girls. This activity includes the generation of municipal diagnoses to identify social standards and gender stereotypes, participatory diagnoses for identifying risks of VAWG, and the implementation of safe community spaces to address women’s vulnerability in public spaces.
- ii. Promotion and strengthening of local action networks to prevent VAWG. Within the framework of this activity, municipal community meetings will take place to delimitate paths and local networks to prevent VAWG;
- iii. Identification and implementation of efforts focalized/focused on boys, girls, adolescents, young people, adult men and women in a community environment, establishing as a benchmark the diagnosis obtained through qualitative measures of convergence, from a gender and cross-sectional perspective. This activity encompasses the training of trainers, as well as the reinforcement of local CSOs that perform such interventions;
- iv. Identification and implementation of efforts focused on the school community to prevent and eliminate VAWG through strengthening life skills, and establishing as a benchmark the results obtained from

qualitative convergence methodologies, from a gender and cross-sectional perspective. As with the previous activity, this activity encompasses the training of trainers, as well as the organization of workshops;

- v. Reinforcement of the capacities of community organizations that offer means of protection and prevention of VAWG to plan and implement programmes at community level;
- vi. Implementation of communication strategies for the prevention and elimination of VAWG, differentiated by audience and spaces for implementation. This intervention is based on the implementation of state capabilities and technical support in the generation of such strategies;
- vii. Work alongside journalists, media outlets, and editors for the ethical handling of information on VAWG and femicide. This intervention includes the analysis of best practices and experiences in terms of VAWG and femicide, as well as the development of an online course focused on the ethical handling of information;
- viii. Promotion of an agreement with media outlets to position VAWG within the public agenda, along with the dissemination of information on the institutional response to cases of VAWG; and,
- ix. Design of alternative workshops, based on evidence and best international practices, targeting male aggressors, to revert their behavior.

With these efforts, we expect:

- i. To build local, tangible evidence on the effective methods to complete efforts to prevent VAWG, based on international guidelines;
- ii. To substitute, through deconstruction, stereotypes, mindsets, and behaviors based on patriarchal standards, in favor of a culture of gender equality and respect of differences as a human right;
- iii. To contribute towards the modification of violent social standards;
- iv. To promote assertive communication, without discrimination, and a culture of equality;
- v. To impact the parent/children relationships to reinforce child protection (particularly for girls and young women);
- vi. To identify the best practices on effective methods for local and respectful prevention within the cultural environment and context; and,
- vii. To contribute to the empowerment of women and girls.

Social norms, behaviors and attitudes that condone violence against women and girls, that perpetuate power struggles between both genres are not fixed characteristics inherent to certain individuals, groups or social units, but contextualized in a patriarchal order that can be modified. A comprehensive prevention strategy implies incorporation of multiple sub-strategies that can be implemented in a way they can mutually reinforce each other through participation of individuals, communities, organizations in the widest spectrum of social reality transformation.

The prevention vision for the Spotlight Initiative calls for actions that promote participation from individuals, families, schools, and communities, promote social change. In the last few years, many studies have been implemented in order to analyze the effectiveness of prevention programs on violence against women and girls and its response. At the same time, it has been found that mapping of social influence strata to promote change in discriminatory social norms against women and girls is necessary for any significant change in the social norm context, which include both, public and private arenas.

UNFPA Mexico has been working in municipalities on the States of San Luis Potosí, Chiapas and Mexico State through an initiative called “Unidas Crecemos” aimed to promote the empowerment of adolescent’s girls and the involvement of families and communities towards creating positive, gender equal and nonviolent environments for them.

To have a real effect in eradicating femicide, it is necessary to face the fundamental causes of the problem, in other words, gender discrimination and inequality, as well as social norms that tolerate violence against women and girls, as well as gender roles and stereotypes that condone discrimination.

Effective prevention stops violence before it is conceived and complements actions of the response system to avoid repetitive vicious cycles. This process reflects a reduction in social and economic costs that derive from violence, promoting a better distribution of resources that generate sustainability. Prevention cannot be a short-term effort but a constant commitment from governments, civil organizations, scholars, women-based organizations, private entities, academia and any other interested party. Therefore, promotion of prevention of violence against women and girls, constitutes by itself a measurement of sustainability that assures and guarantees the success of other pillars.

List of activities

OUTCOME 3- Social standards, mindsets, and behaviors on gender equality change at a community and individual level to prevent VAWG.			
Output 3.1: Evidence-based programmes, based on best practiced identified, are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, for in and out of school settings.			
3	3.1	3.1.1	Identification and implementation of actions based on the school community for the prevention and elimination of VAWG.
3	3.1	3.1.2	Identification and implementation of actions directed / focused on children, adolescents, young people, women, men (adolescents, youth and parents), at the community level
Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities			
3	3.2	3.2.1	Design of an alternative model of work with male aggressors to reverse their behavior
3	3.2	3.2.2	Strengthening the capacities of community organizations that offer protection, reception and / or prevention actions for the VAWG
Output 3.3: Media and communication partners are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG including femicide and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.			
3	3.3	3.3.1	Promotion and strengthening of local networks of action for the prevention of VAWG
3	3.3	3.3.2	Recovery of public spaces based on the strengthening and promotion of leadership by women and girls
3	3.3	3.3.3	Implementation of communication strategies for development to prevent and eliminate VAWG, differentiated according to the audience and the implementation space
3	3.3	3.3.4	Work with journalists, media and editors for the ethical treatment of information about VAWG and femicide.
3	3.3	3.3.5	Promotion of a pact with communication media to position the VAWG in the public agenda and the dissemination of the institutional offer for the attention of cases

The 3rd Pillar aims to reach approximately 3.7 million direct beneficiaries (2,106,800 women, 191,700 men, 686,300 girls and 719,700 boys) and around 11.5 million indirect beneficiaries (3,529,160 women, 5,798,433 men, 1,187,180 girls and 1,023,363 boys), within the five municipalities where the implementation will be located.

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	2,106,800	3,529,160
Girls	686,300	1,187,180
Men	191,700	5,798,433
Boys	719,700	1,023,363
TOTAL	3,700,000	11,500,000

OUTCOME 4 – QUALITY SERVICES WITH A FOCUS ON PREVENTION AND RESILIENCE

If the selected states and municipalities provide essential care services that are available, accessible, acceptable effective, cross-sectional, coordinated, of quality and multi-input in the short, mid, and long term, incorporating international standards from the Essential Services Package for women and girls victims of

violence (ESP); and maintain sensitive, specialized personnel capable of addressing VAWG with a gender perspective and a differentiated approach while, at the same time, women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to access to such services; and if budgets and capabilities are in place to monitor and assess services on a regular basis; women and girls that endure violence will then increase the use of quality, non-victimizing services, will break the cycle of violence, and will be able to fully recover.

For pillar 4, it is important to clarify that the efforts contemplated for access to essential services for women and girls from the ESP in terms of health, legal and police services, and social services proposed are aligned with the international standards on human rights. From a gender perspective, this links directly to SDGs, CEDAW, Belém do Pará, and other human rights treaties and the recommendations of the corresponding authorities, which are the main source that guide the implementation of this Spotlight Country Programme Document, based on the human rights and other principles, such as universality, indivisibility, integrality, and interdependence, which will be present in all actions promoted by the Spotlight Initiative.

To achieve this, it is required that:

- i. ESP principles and standards are adopted, adapted, institutionalized, and gradually implemented at federal, state, and municipal level, according to their respective competencies;
- ii. Essential services are strengthened to actively and appropriately identify cases; develop and employ cross-sectional protocols for coordination and multi-input; and effectively issue and implement protection measures; and,
- iii. Mechanisms for monitoring and assessment of essential services are established and promoted, according to applicable regulations.

This will be achieved through the following activities:

- i. An assessment of the essential services for support of women and girls that are victims/survivors of violence, with qualitative convergence methodologies from a gender and cross-sectional perspective;
- ii. Development of a proposal for adapting the ESP at a state and municipal level based on analysis;
- iii. Promote the adjustment and adoption of the ESP in CJM, in CM, and in Shelters;
- iv. Development of support services for women and girls that are victims/survivors of violence, considering that the first contact may take place at any point, to guarantee their access to these essential services from a cross-sectional perspective;
- v. Promotion of the creation of a reference and counter-reference network with the appropriate records and formats to guarantee accessibility to the corresponding essential services for the provision of ESP, considering the existing procedures and mechanisms for protection, eliminating the existing communication barriers, and providing formation to beneficiaries on their access to these services;
- vi. Development or adaptation of protocols/models and staff training for the issuance, application, and follow-up on protection orders and measures for cases of VAWG;
- vii. Promote the creation/linking of transition and response strategies/models and as mechanisms to protect women and girls that are victims/survivors of violence;
- viii. Dissemination of information on the rights of women and girls that are victims/survivors of violence, according to the ESP, to prevent abuse and possible corruption when providing services;
- ix. Training public officials in standards and laws for the provision of essential services;
- x. Promotion and strengthening of civil society involvement in the activation/use of strategic mechanisms to guarantee access by women and girls victims/survivors of violence to essential support services, based on the results of the regulatory diagnosis performed in Pillar 1;
- xi. Promotion and strengthening of social and citizen monitoring mechanisms;
- xii. Adoption and homologation of ministerial, police, and expert investigation protocols with a gender perspective, a focus on cross-sectional and human rights perspective in terms of femicide crimes and, further, guaranteeing training for the entire ministerial, police, and expert staff from the justice administration institution that investigate cases of femicide on the implementation of such protocols;
- xiii. Systematization of the experience of Context Analysis Units in the State of Mexico to identify best practices and, if appropriate, replicate their experience.

With these efforts, we expect:

- i. To have support from the largest possible number of municipal and state governments that adopt the ESP;
- ii. To design tailor-made solutions according to the needs of women and girls that face intersecting forms of discrimination and to discard the idea of “universal solution”;
- iii. To engage the State so that it guarantees essential support services for women and girls, according to their particular needs;
- iv. To achieve cross-institutional coordination in the implementation of the ESP across the selected municipalities;

- v. To strengthen the capabilities of individuals that provide services through the ESP, which established principles are: a focus on rights; promotion of gender equality and female empowerment; alignment and sensitization both in terms of culture and age; an approach focused on victims/survivors; safety as the primary element; and aggressor accountability;
- vi. To grant the knowledge, skills, and capabilities for public officials, particularly individuals in charge of the procurement and administration of justice, which will allow them to develop a focus on gender and equality within institutions. This effort will be reflected in duties, responsibilities, and capabilities with a focus on gender and human rights, so that measures to prevent, address, punish, and provide reparation for cases of VAWG, particularly femicide, respond more effectively to victims and their families; identifying the main factors among risk groups for suffering violence and cross-sectional discrimination.

In Mexico, beyond the advances in the area of formal equality, there are still challenges to face such as the social, cultural and institutional barriers that still exist and that make it difficult for women and girls to access essential services for victims/survivors of violence. Similarly, in some cases, VAWG is considered a private matter and stereotypes can contribute to secondary victimization or criminalization of victims. That is why interventions aimed at providing a quality, human service that includes enough female staff and civil servants who are sensitized to attend to the needs of women and girls when they report violence must be reinforced.

The interventions of this pillar aim at offering comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable responses based on the differentiated needs of women and girls victims/survivors of violence. For this reason, the pillar includes interconnected actions such as the adequate transfer and appropriation of the capacities of service providers in the health, prosecution and administration of justice sectors; strengthening of monitoring mechanisms for social services provided; as well as the strategic diffusion of the critical referral pathways for victims/survivors, influencing their empowerment. As part of a regional initiative, UNFPA has been supporting the implementation of the Essential Service Package for women and girls victims of violence in 6 countries in the region, which give us a lot of lessons learned for the implementation in Mexico. Currently, this proposal is being piloted in 10 countries around the world and its main objective is to strengthen the coordinated public response to violence against women, ensuring that victims access a package of essential services and quality to ensure quality care in health, access to justice and the human right to live a life free of violence for women and girls.

List of activities

OUTCOME 4: Women and girls experiencing violence use available, accessible, acceptable and quality essential services, including the long-term recovery of violence.			
Output 4.1: Partners have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' victims/survivors of violence (and their families when relevant), especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination			
4	4.1	4.1.1	Analysis of existing care services for women and girls victims of violence.
4	4.1	4.1.2	Preparation of a proposal to adapt the PSE to the state and municipal level based on the results of the analysis.
4	4.1	4.1.3	Elaboration of interinstitutional coordination protocol model in services for women and girls victims of violence, considering that the first contact can occur in any instance, with a gender approach and intersectional approach.
4	4.1	4.1.4	Promotion of the creation of a reference and counter-reference network with the appropriate registers and formats for the attention of essential services.
4	4.1	4.1.5	Preparation or adaptation of protocols for the issuance, application and monitoring of protection orders for cases of VAWG.
4	4.1	4.1.6	Monitoring and evaluation of output 4.2
4	4.1	4.1.7	Training for public officials in standards and laws for the provision of essential services.
4	4.1	4.1.8	Adoption and homologation of the ministerial investigation protocols with a gender perspective, intersectional and human rights approach to the crime of femicide and, subsequently, guarantee the training of all the ministerial, expert and police personnel of the Prosecutor's Offices / Prosecutors' Offices that investigate cases of femicide about the implementation of said protocols.
4	4.1	4.1.9	Systematization of the experience of the Context Analysis Units of the State of Mexico, in order to identify good practices and, where appropriate, replicate their experience.
Output 4.2 Women and girls' survivors/victims of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.			

4	4.2	4.2.1	Promotion of the creation / linking of strategies and models of transition and reception as protection mechanisms for women and girls victims of violence.
4	4.2	4.2.2	Dissemination of the rights of women and girls victims of violence according to the PSE to avoid abuse and potential corruption in the provision of services.
4	4.2	4.3.3	Promotion and strengthening of social and citizen monitoring mechanisms.

The 4th Pillar aims to reach approximately 3.7 million direct beneficiaries (2,106,800 women, 191,700 men, 686, 300 girls and 719,700 boys) and around 11.5 million indirect beneficiaries (3,529,160 women, 5,798,433 men, 1,187,180 girls and 1,023,363 boys), within the five municipalities where the implementation will be located.

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	1,476	0
Girls	0	0
Men	2,124	0
Boys	0	0
TOTAL	3,700,000	11,500,000

OUTCOME 5 – MANAGEMENT OF DATA TO INFORM POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOCUSED ON VAWG AND FEMICIDE

If mechanisms and methodologies for data collection are improved across states and municipalities; if efforts are made to guarantee a strict assessment of interventions and strengthen the country's ability to perform investigations and assessment on VAWG, while robust information systems are in place to allow the use of timely, accurate, comparable and disaggregated data; And if such data is made public and accessible (including online) through the strengthening of capacities of institutions to disseminate data, in line with international standards, then the laws, policies, and programs will be based on evidence and will be able to respond to the particular context and reality of women and girls, including those under greater conditions of vulnerability, and will further contribute to the eradication of VAWG and femicide.

Having quality and reliable data also allows the observation of progress in gender equality from a comprehensive standpoint – including women and girls that face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination which, in turn, helps to raise awareness on the relevant progress on sustainable development, and builds significant conditions for institutions to provide a transparent accountability.

All this will contribute to achieve the SDG 5 (gender equality), 16 (Peace, justice, and robust institutions), and 17 (Partnerships to achieve objectives), particularly targets 5.2, 5.3, 16.6, 17.8, and 17.9.

To achieve this, the following is required:

- i. Reinforcing administrative information records on VAWG, which will further allow the review of information that provides knowledge on the cross-sectional perspective of the status of women and girls;
- ii. Guaranteeing access to, and use of, information to prevent, address, punish, and eradicate VAWG; and,
- iii. Building spaces for exchanging experiences to facilitate end-to-end cooperation on VAWG data.

Through the following activities:

- i. Development of a quality and performance diagnosis of the statistical health systems, and justice procurement and administration systems in terms of data on VAWG;
- ii. Creation of conceptual frameworks and classifications with cross-sectional perspectives that allow homologation and interoperability;
- iii. Drafting of a plan to strengthen information systems within the chain of justice to improve the statistical process (planning, design, compiling, processing, analysis, and dissemination) and institutional training for data generation;
- iv. Strengthening of data repositories and creation of VAWG indicators and variables;
- v. Development of geographical tools and analysis to prioritize efforts and decision making;
- vi. Dissemination of information through platforms and/or reports that are accessible and user friendly;

- vii. Strengthening of information user capabilities;
- viii. Formulation of tools/proposals to improve the use of records to prevent, address, punish, and provide reparation for cases of VAWG;
- ix. Systematization of the data-construction experience and Centers for Excellence and Gender Statistics and the Centers Government Statistics, Public Safety, Victimization, and Justice Information operated by UN Women and UNODC, respectively, jointly with INEGI, within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico;
- x. Submission of results in regional and international statistics spaces; and
- xi. Strengthening the link between the previously mentioned Centers for Excellence and other specialized bodies in statistical information to provide technical assistance for the entire Spotlight Initiative and to promote end-to-end cooperation.

With the above efforts, we expect:

- i. To identify areas for improvement of the statistical health and justice management and administration systems related to VAWG;
- ii. To develop a strategy for information systems to compile, generate, and make use of data that comply with international quality standards;
- iii. Maintain a common language, based on a gender and human rights perspective that provides for a better understanding among institutions/organizations, and a more effective monitoring of progress in terms of the rights of women and girls.
- iv. To maintain a systematization of data that provide for a greater visibility of the cross-sectional perspective in the lives of women and girls that are victims of violence;
- v. To improve the decision-making processes to focus interventions on VAWG prevention and resolution on regions where not enough actions have been implemented, which will further shed a light on under-served groups of women and girls;
- vi. To guarantee a maximum dissemination and to minimize barriers that prevent access to information; and,
- vii. To systematize best practices and build spaces for cooperation to promote the development of capabilities among other states/institutions/organizations, not only at country level, but also with a regional and global scope.

For many years, UN Women and UNODC, in coordination with the Mexican Government counterparts, have been working to strengthen administrative records of VAWG cases throughout the justice process with a view to promote national standardization and convergence of gender and human rights statistics.

The following elements have been found as key to improve administrative records: analysis of strengths and weaknesses of various institutions in registering; practical operationalization of international human rights regulatory frameworks on data collection; creation of strategic alliances to promote high level commitments, validate agreements and endorse the progress achieved; and institutionalization of processes.

To ensure the sustainability of the results regarding the activities under this pillar, the strategy shall focus on ongoing work by government institutions and on the current agreements of collaboration with the government counterparts and statistics bureaus involved such as health, law enforcement.

List of activities

Outcome 5: World-class quality, disaggregated and comparable data on the different forms of VAWG are collected, analyzed and used in accordance with international standards to have an impact on political laws and programs			
Output 5.1: Strengthening administrative records and information regarding VAWG			
5	5.1	5.1.1	Prepare a diagnosis of the quality and functioning of the statistical systems of health, prosecution and justice in relation to VAWG
5	5.1	5.1.2	Develop a plan to strengthen information systems in the chain of justice to improve the statistical process (planning, design, collection, processing, analysis and dissemination) and institutional capacities for data generation
5	5.1	5.1.3	Generation of conceptual frameworks and classifications with transversal perspectives that allow the homologation and interoperability
5	5.1	5.1.4	Strengthening of data banks and the generation of indicators and variables in terms of VAWG

Output 5.2: Strengthen access and use of information for the prevention, care, sanction and eradication of VAWG			
5	5.2	5.2.1	Development of tools and qualitative analysis for the prioritization of actions and decision making
5	5.2	5.2.2	Development of geo-referenced analysis and tools and dissemination of information through platforms and / or reports that are accessible and user-friendly
5	5.2	5.2.3	Strengthening of capacities oriented to the users of the information
5	5.2	5.2.4	Generation of tools / proposals to improve the use of registries in the prevention, attention, sanction and reparation of the VAWG
5	5.2	5.2.5	Systematization of the data construction experience and Centers of Excellence in the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico
5	5.2	5.2.6	Presentation of the results in regional and international statistical spaces
5	5.2	5.2.7	Strengthen the link between centers of excellence and other specialized statistical information bodies to provide technical assistance to the entire Spotlight Initiative

The 5th Pillar aims to reach approximately 3,600 officials from the areas of public health, prosecution and justice procurement.

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	1,476	0
Girls	0	0
Men	2,124	0
Boys	0	0
TOTAL	3,600	0

OUTCOME 6 – WOMEN’S MOVEMENT AND OTHER CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED TO ADVOCATE FOR THE ERADICATION OF VAWG AND FEMICIDE

If a broad and autonomous movement of women and girl and professionalized civil society in selected states and municipalities, have strengthened capabilities and are coordinated with associations, networks, and coalitions, these organizations will be capable of impacting policies and programs for preventing, addressing, and punishing VAWG, and will generate progress in the elimination of VAWG; they will participate and impact the institutional spaces for decision making related to VAWG; and will monitor, assess, and demand accountability on government efforts particularly related to VAWG and femicide. Thus, these organizations will influence the eradication of VAWG and femicide in Mexico.

Eliminating discrimination and VAWG requires the establishment of partnerships and cooperation with movements and CSO’s (SDG 17) in such a way that interventions can have a greater impact, take into account the diversity of conditions endured by women and girls – in turn represented by the diversity of the movements/organizations – and ensures that those who suffer from cross-sectional discrimination are heard.

To achieve this, it is necessary:

- i. To reinforce the capabilities of CSOs in strategic litigation, diagnosis, monitoring, and assessment, prioritizing the exchange of experiences and best practices among organizations, so that they can consolidate their role as observers and hold authorities accountable. One of the main activities to be carried out in this pillar will be a mapping that provides for the identification not only of CSOs, but of the women movement, in a broad and inclusive sense, with the purpose of pointing out those movements that have not previously worked, necessarily, with agencies from the United Nations System in Mexico, or emerging organizations;
- ii. To strengthen human rights defenders and journalists’ networks in their efforts to defend and promote the rights of women and girls; and,
- iii. To strengthen the involvement capabilities of the broadest diversity of women and girl movements in international and national mechanisms for the protection of human rights, to shed a light on femicide and VAWG.

And initiate the following activities:

- i. Development of a map of broad women's movements and identify their technical capabilities, resources, and training needs to support them;
- ii. Promotion for the creation/strengthening of women's organizations in specialized topics related to VAWG, in association with universities;
- iii. Funding and support to institutional and operational strengthening of female movement and a network of specialized NGO's, which work is related to VAWG, such as support of women and girls that are victims of violence in administrative and legal processes, among others;
- iv. Training according to the identified needs, in the diagnosis and priority topics with the inclusion of an assessment process;
- v. Creation of networking mechanisms for women's organization allowing dialogue and sharing of experiences focused on the eradication of VAWG, with follow-up indicators;
- vi. Strengthening of advocate organizations in case and context analysis with a gender perspective;
- vii. Critical analysis of advocacy networks on the situation of women's rights defenders and mechanisms of operation;
- viii. Strategy to highlight and acknowledge the work of women's rights defenders and raise awareness among public officials on their work;
- ix. Development of capabilities for appropriation of international tools and mechanisms to protect human rights among local organizations, in an effort to position VAWG and femicide as a strategic priority; and,
- x. Involvement to expand spaces for CSOs in official delegations in international spaces.

With the above efforts, we expect:

- i. To identify and empower organizations and movements that defend the rights of women and girls, their target populations, and their capabilities, particularly those located in selected areas, and which in many cases are not part of this type of programs;
- ii. To maintain organizational/movement networks with strengthened capabilities that work with a focus on human rights and a gender perspective;
- iii. To improve coordination/interaction between organizations/movements, promoting the representation of all groups of women and girls;
- iv. To promote a culture of protection and acknowledgment of defenders of the rights of women and girls;
- v. To increase the number of organizations/movements that defend the rights of women and girls; and,
- vi. To ensure that spaces for participation by organizations/movements in official delegations in public spaces allow the representation of all women and girls, in all their diversity.

UN Women and OHCHR have extensive experience accompanying and strengthening CSO's capacities, women's organizations and women's advocates. A review of Good practices and lessons learned in this matter shows that capacity strengthening of CSOs, as well as increasing their role on the investigations' process, the monitoring of the local and national public policies, the generation of relevant evidence and the organization of workshops, debates and other fora for the consolidation of the agenda are key elements that can create transformational change.

Finally, to ensure the sustainability of the implemented activities under this pillar, it will be necessary to guarantee the diversity and plurality of the CSO, in such a way that none of the women's group are underrepresented or excluded and make sure that the trainings will have a strategic impact within CSOs and that it will influence their advocacy efforts for women and girls' human rights protection.

List of activities

Outcome 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups that face intersectional forms of discrimination, influence and advance more effectively the elimination of VAWG			
Output 6.1: Strengthen the capacities of CSOs in strategic litigation, diagnosis, monitoring and evaluation, giving priority to sharing experiences among the organizations themselves, so that they consolidate their role as observers in the accountability of the authorities' activities.			
6	6.1	6.1.1	Mapping of movements of women who work on VAWG issues, femicide, attention to vulnerable groups and who perform community work, including a diagnosis to identify the work they perform, technical skills, resources and training needs, which serves to strengthen the network of organizations
6	6.1	6.1.2	Promote the creation of women's movements in specialized areas that contribute to the prevention, care, sanction and eradication of the VAWG, in collaboration with the universities

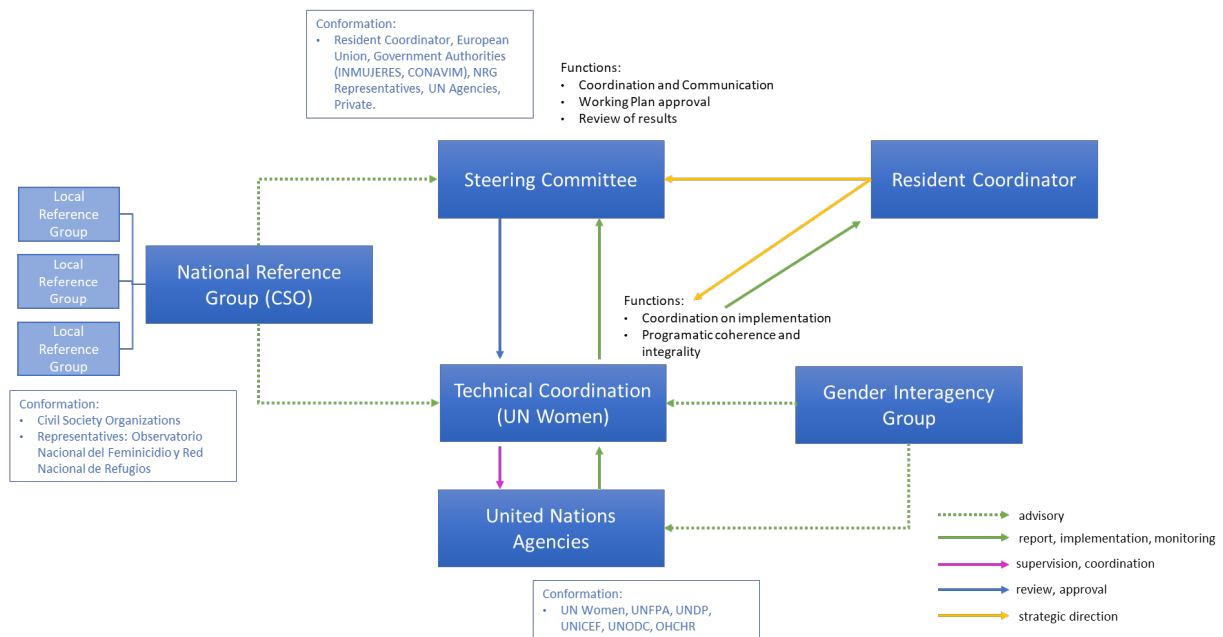
6	6.1	6.1.3	Financing and support for the institutional strengthening and operating expenses of the women's movement whose work contributes to the prevention, care and eradication of the VAWG
6	6.1	6.1.4	Training based on the needs identified in the diagnosis and on priority issues (accountability, strategic litigation and forensic aspects) with an impact evaluation process
6	6.1	6.1.5	Generate meeting spaces between the women's movement to dialogue, share experiences focused on the eradication of the VAWG, with monitoring indicators
6	6.1	6.1.6	Strengthen human rights defenders organizations in the analysis of cases and context with a gender perspective
6	6.1	6.1.7	Critical analysis with the networks of defenders to analyze the situation of women defenders and the functioning of the mechanism
6	6.1	6.1.8	Strategy to make visible and recognize the work of WHRDs and raise awareness among civil servants about the work they do
6	6.1	6.1.9	Capacity building for the appropriation of international tools and mechanisms for the protection of human rights to local organizations for the positioning of the VAWG and femicide as a strategic priority
6	6.1	6.1.10	Influence to expand the spaces of civil society in official delegations in international spaces

The 6th Pillar aims to benefit directly staff from 350 OCS and women's movement, and indirectly up to 2.8 million girls and women living in the five municipalities.

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	2,500	1,173,200
Girls	0	1,626,800
Men	1,000	0
Boys	0	0
TOTAL	3,500	2,800,000

III. GOVERNANCE

According to the programme principles, inclusion, transparency, accountability, and consensual decision making, the following chart represents that governance arrangements for the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico, as well as the main mechanisms and players to that will participate in them:



- Country Steering Committee:** Members of the National Steering Committee will include the Resident UN Coordinator, representatives of the European Union Delegation in Mexico, Government representatives (INMUJERES and CONAVIM), and representatives of participating national organizations, CSO's, and from the participating United Nations agencies. It is the authority in charge of guiding and overseeing the implementation of the programming strategy, in line with the country's priorities and dynamic standpoint. Its duties include: ensuring an adequate communication and coordination, as well as supporting the participatory implementation of the CP; approval of annual work plans, review of results, and adjustment of the implementation configuration; review and approval of the periodical and annual narrative reports; approval of programmatic or budgetary reviews; among others. For more information, please refer to the Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Country Steering Committee.
- Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRG):** It is the CP's advice and support mechanism created to incorporate CSO participation and experience into the Spotlight Initiative as defenders and partners to achieve its objectives. Based on the guidelines issued by the Spotlight Secretariat shared on April 2018 (a key principle for its constitution being the inclusion of marginalized groups of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination), a preliminary meeting with 48 CSO²² was called upon to explain

²² The CSO that participated in that meeting were: Afectividad y Sexualidad A.C. (Guardianes); Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de Personas Violadas A.C.; Balance, Promoción para el Desarrollo y Juventud, A.C.; Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir, A.C.; Centro de Atención a la Mujer Trabajadora de Chihuahua A.C.; Centro de Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres; Centro de Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres; Centro Fray Julián Garcés DH y Desarrollo local A.C.; Childfund México; Colectivo de Investigación, Desarrollo y Educación entre Mujeres A.C.; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa Y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, A.C.; Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer; Consorcio para el diálogo parlamentario DF; Consorcio para el Diálogo Parlamentario y la Equidad Oaxaca A.C.; Coordinación Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas; Documenta; Elige, Red de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, A.C.; Equidad de Género, Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia A.C.; Equis: Justicia para las Mujeres A.C.; Fundación Arcoíris por el Respeto a la Diversidad Sexual A.C.; Fundación Juconi, A.C.; Fundación Mexicana de Reintegración Social, A.C. (REINTEGRA); Gendes, género y desarrollo A.C.; Gente Diversa de Baja California A.C.; Inclusión Ciudadana, A.C.; Iniciativa Ciudadana y Desarrollo Social A.C. (INCIDE); Instituto de Liderazgo Simone de Beauvoir; Instituto Guerrerense de Derechos Humanos; Instituto Justicia y Derechos Humanos S.C.; International Planned Parenthood Federation Mexico Office (IPPF/WHR); Justicia para Nuestras Hijas; Mujeres en Cadena por una Vida Digna A.C.; Observatorio Ciudadano Nacional del Feminicidio; Planeación

the purpose of the Initiative and the role the CP expects CSO's can play. Thus, as per the CSO's' choice, a group was created with three of the attending CSO's to draft an initial proposal of TORs to be approved by the Reference Interim Group for the incorporation and operation of the National Reference Group. During this meeting, and as requested by the CSO's, it was established that, due to the diversity on each of the municipalities where the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico would be implemented, local OSC groups should be created, with the issuance of a brad call that could accompany the State's strategies for the implementation of the Initiative. Also, in that first meeting that was held with several CSO's, they appointed two of them to participate in the first place in the Steering Committee. These are:

- The **National Citizen Observatory of Femicide (OCNF)**: an alliance formed by 49 human rights and women's organizations in 21 states of the Mexican Republic and Mexico City to monitor and demand accountability from the institutions in charge of preventing and preventing sanction violence against women and femicide.
- The **National Network of Shelters (RNR)**: a civil organization born in 1999 and legally constituted in 2004 with the purpose of grouping public and private shelters in the 32 entities of the Mexican Republic that provide security, protection and specialized attention to the women, as well as their sons and daughters, at risk due to family, gender, sexual and trafficking violence.

The participation of both networks does not imply that the CSOs that integrate them will be those that will necessarily implement activities or who are the target of the different strengthening actions.

A formal CS-NRG will be set up to coincide with the start of Country Programme implementation and will have the following responsibilities:

- Provide advice on the strategic direction of the Spotlight Initiative and cutting-edge eliminating VAWG policy issues at the national/local levels
- Provide advice and perspectives on current eliminating VAWG issues at national/local levels where the Initiative's advocacy and leadership is important
- Assist as partners in high-level advocacy and communication activities as well as political dialogue on eliminating VAWG at national/local levels
- Support efforts to disseminate the messages of the Spotlight Initiative to the public, especially to marginalised groups, youth and relevant media
- Provide advice on funding priorities at country/regional levels and on-going interventions and recommendations for up-scaling achievements and addressing challenges
- Serve as an interactive space and open forum for dialogue and learning between the Spotlight Initiative and women's rights' organisations working on eliminating VAWG on regional, national and local-level developments, trends and risks related to eliminating VAWG
- Provide any other relevant information, analysis and lessons learned that could feed into the future programming and advocacy efforts of the Spotlight Initiative
- Informally monitor the implementation of programming, and provide feedback to the multi-stakeholder Country Programme Steering Committee

- **Technical Coordination:** Under the management of the Resident Coordinator, UN Women will be the agency tasked to provide overall advice on technical aspects of the initiative, in close collaboration with other UN agencies, and advice from the European Union Delegation. Its main duty is to guarantee a programmatic coherence, integrality, and quality in the pillars that confirm the Initiative, as well as to provide specialized advice for each of the agencies to achieve such objectives. It is also the entity in charge of ensuring that the RC maintain the previously-mentioned technical aspects.

UN Women will ensure that the Resident Coordinator receive adequate advice and support to guarantee the highest technical quality, coherence between pillars, and continuous technical innovation, once the Programme Document is approved. This role will be reinforced by a team of specialized professionals, the Spotlight Operations Team (see IV. Accountability), which will include one General Technical Coordinator, one Knowledge Monitoring and Assessment/Management, one Communication Specialist, and one Programme Associate. Their duties will be: 1) to provide technical

y Desarrollo S.C.; Radical Libre, Grupo de Acción A.C.; Red de apoyo a Mujeres Municipalistas A.C; Red de jóvenes indígenas de Centroamérica y México; Red Macuilxóchitl de la Montaña; Red Mesa de Mujeres de Ciudad Juárez, A.C.; Red Mesoamericana Mujer Salud y Migración; Red por los Derechos de la Infancia en México; Salud Integral para la Mujer A.C. (SIPAM) - migración y servicios; Save the Children en México; Semillas, Sociedad Mexicana Pro Derechos de la Mujer; Servicios a la Juventud (SERAJ); Tech Palewi, A.C.; The Hunger Project México; Transversal; and World Vision México.

coordination for the Spotlight programme in Mexico and to provide a technical contribution to the implementation, management, and development of strategies to guarantee the technical coherence of the various pillars combined; 2) to coordinate monitoring and submission of reports on the Spotlight Programme in Mexico; to guarantee the full programme report; as well as to coordinate the necessary efforts so that the initiative implementation assessment is carried out properly; 3) to guarantee coherence in the programmatic management of the six pillars that conform the initiative; 4) to facilitate technical support for the formulation of partnerships when needed, in the development of resource allocation strategies for the initiative in the country; and 5) to contribute in the efforts to facilitate knowledge management throughout the programme in the country, as well as to work closely with the RCO's to guarantee coherence in communication strategies. Furthermore, for the implementation of each initiative pillar, the leading agencies will receive specialized technical advice that will help them in implementing each of the pillars.

The Operations Team will also maintain a direct link to the RCO and the staff that will provide support in the implementation of the six pillars. For more information, please refer to the Technical Coordination TORs.

IV. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES AND PARTNERS

According to the programme principles, the previous diagram also displays the framework for accountability between the Resident Coordinator, the participating agencies, and relevant stakeholders in the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico. Below is a list of the duties corresponding to each of them:

- **UN Resident Coordinator:** Represents the general leadership for the Initiative in the country. His duties are to provide political and strategic leadership, as well as a general oversight of the CP development and implementation; presiding the Country Steering Committee; leading the development and implementation of the Initiative's communication strategy in the country; facilitating the meeting and collaboration between UN agencies, the host government, and the European Union Delegation; leading resource allocations; among others.
- **Participating UN Agencies:** the selected UN Agencies are in charge of collaborating jointly to achieve the strategic results agreed under the Spotlight framework based on the national and local priorities. It is worth noting that the CP budget proposal encompasses the allocation of resources for leading and implementing agencies to adequately perform their relevant role and comply with the entrusted responsibilities. Participating agencies are disaggregated into leaders, implementers, and technical assistance providers, according to the following functions:
 - **Pillar Lead Agencies:** these agencies are in charge of the coordination and leadership of the pillar they lead, and are in charge of: coordinating the pillar's programmatic activities; ensuring coordination between implementing agencies and agencies that provide technical assistance for each pillar directed; representing pillar agencies before the Technical Coordination Team; monitoring pillar results and progress; coordinating the drafting of the pillar's programmatic and financial progress reports; and overseeing the execution of funds within their respective pillar. Furthermore, they receive funds and execute specific activities in line with the CP and the Work Plan of each pillar.
 - **Implementing Agencies:** these are the agencies that receive funds and execute specific online activities with the CP and the Work Plan of each pillar. Are in charge of the adequate execution of the funds allocated to the activities implemented; of the scope and monitoring of entrusted resources; of the direct management of processes and counterparties to achieve the planned results; and of reporting programmatic and financial progress and any other information required by the leading agency for each pillar or by the Technical Coordination.
 - **Agencies that provide technical assistance:** Technical Agencies will provide timely or continuous assistance in one or more CP activities. They do not receive specific funds to execute their activities. They are not directly in charge of coordinating specific programmatic activities, or their results; they do not manage processes or related parties.

The following table is an initial distribution list of leading and implementing agencies.

Pillars	Leading Agency	Implementing Agencies
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1. Legal framework and public policy	UN Women	OHCHR, UNDP
2. Institutional strengthening	UNDP	UNICEF, OHCHR
3. Prevention and social standards	UNFPA	UNODC, UNICEF, UN Women
4. Delivery of essential quality services	UNFPA	UNODC, UNICEF
5. Availability of data and capabilities	UN Women	UNFPA, UNODC
6. Support of female movements	UN Women	OHCHR

- **Gender Interagency Group:** Its objective is to strengthen the collective UN response to provide a gender equality in national coordination processes. Within the Spotlight framework, the group provides support and technical advice for specific products and activities, and provide guidance on strategic, programmatic, and technical lines of the Initiative
- **Spotlight Operations Team:** Initially, task forces are to be created in M&E and Communication areas with the focal points of each agency. Once the Programme Document is approved, specialized professionals are to be hired, to compose the Spotlight Operations Team (see III. Governance Arrangements). For such purpose, a budgetary distribution proposal has been included that considers the critical professionals to be hired to service all pillars, aimed at allocating adequate resources for the duties and responsibilities of the team.

RUNOs AND IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

- The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** operates in 170 countries and territories, helping reduce poverty, inequalities, and exclusion. It supports countries in the development of policies, leadership skills, associations, and strengthening of institutions. In Mexico, the Programme works with the three State Powers and will all society sectors to find their own solutions to global and national development challenges. It reinforces capabilities and expands opportunities to reduce poverty and marginalization, particularly among the poorest and most excluded sectors of the population, for them to be sustainable from an economic, social, and environmental standpoint. In each sphere of scope, the UNDP Mexico defends the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.
The CO budget in Mexico for 2017 was US\$20,322,965, with a delivery of \$19,105,876. Regarding its staff capabilities, the country office has 91 individuals including one person appointed as gender focus group, specialized in human rights and gender, ascribed to the democratic governability programme. Additionally, the entire Country Office staff has received training in gender, human rights, prevention of sexual harassment and bullying and abuse of authority, and prevention of sexual exploitation.
- The **UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)** promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as their participation, in equal conditions, in all aspects of life. Its mandate includes guaranteeing the coordination, coherence, and incorporation of gender perspective into the entire United Nations system. It collaborates with governments and civil society in the creation of laws, policies, programmes, and services as necessary to guarantee the implementation of relevant international standards, and for SDG's to become a reality for women and girls. It focuses on increasing leadership and participation among women, on ending VAWG, and on positioning gender equality as a central aspect in the planning and drafting of national budgets for development. Furthermore, UN Women develops local prevention models to eliminate sexual violence against women in public spaces and communication campaigns to promote social and public disapproval.
The annual CO budget for Mexico is approximately 3.5 million dollars, and the office has staff includes 33 individuals (including FTA, UNV, and SC). The agency staff that could be involved in the VAWG topic includes a national programme official that oversees the VAWG topic, as well as a VAWG specialist in charge of the Secure Cities and Public Spaces for Women and Girls, a programme associate, and a technical specialist with robust knowledge of VAWG. Furthermore, the office has a programme associate and a UNV specialized in monitoring and assessment. In Mexico, UN Women implements intervention models to eradicate sexual violence against women in public spaces as part

of the Cities and Spaces Global Program Public Insurance for Women and Girls; developed actions of accompaniment, dialogue and communication to promote legislative reforms and public policies to prevent and eliminate the harmful practice of early marriages and unions of girls; and conducted an analysis of the legislative frameworks of the 32 states about political violence against women and the beginning of gender parity.

- The **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** collaborates with countries in achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health, enforcing reproductive rights, and reducing maternal deaths so as to speed up progress in the agenda of the Programme for Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, with the purpose of improving the life of women, female adolescents, and young girls. For such purpose, the UNFPA implements comprehensive programmes aimed at modifying the underlying social standards that hinder the elimination of discriminatory gender practices, such as gender violence, female genital mutilation, and child, premature, and compulsory marriage.

The Country Office has programme officials specialized in Sexual and Reproductive Health, Vulnerable Populations, as well as Population and Development, and a Project Coordinator for Youth, Gender, and Human Rights. Every 34 members of the staff has received training in gender, interculturality, human rights, and youth, as well as the prevention of harassment, sexual exploitation, abuse of authority, and sexual harassment. For 2017, the office received a budget of USD\$2,139,024.00, with a delivery of USD\$2,100,865.00; with programme activities such as increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access; and increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health.

- The **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** has promoted and continues to promote, for over 72 years, the rights and well-being of all boys, girls, and adolescents, in every aspect of their lives. Along with its partners, the Fund operates in 190 countries and territories to transform this commitment into practical actions that benefit all boys, girls, and adolescents, focusing its efforts particularly in reaching the most vulnerable and excluded children around the world. In Mexico, UNICEF has 64 years of operation promoting and protecting children's rights. In collaboration with the government and civil society, it seeks to establish the necessary conditions to overcome poverty, inequality, and discrimination.

The UNICEF Office in Mexico has an annual budget of approximately 8 million USD for its CP, and 65 hired professionals. Regarding the staff capabilities in Spotlight-related topics, the protection programme consists of 3 national officers and one Area Manager, all of them experienced in protecting the rights of girls, boys, and adolescents, as well as specialized prevention and support in situations of violence against children. Furthermore, UNICEF Mexico has one communications for development specialist, as well as a monitoring and assessment officer.

- The **Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** provides cooperation and technical assistance to the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary powers and to national human rights institutions. It provides follow-up on the human rights situation in Mexico under an independent and impartial assessment, and assists in the strengthening of national capabilities linked to the protection of human rights. It contributes to the creation and strengthening of institutional programmes for dialogue between the government and civil society and works jointly with the Federal Government to ensure recommendations and decisions made by the United Nations conventional bodies and special procedures and other international bodies are taken into account by the respective authorities.

The Mexico Office has an annual budget of USD\$2,442,593 and a staff of 21 professionals.

- The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** is the Specialized United Nations Office that provides technical assistance for strengthening strategies to prevent crime and the responses of the criminal justice system on violence against women (Resolution A/res/65/228). These context-specific responses include more efficient laws and policies, and a greater capacity to prevent, investigate, judge, and punish related crimes, to facilitate access to justice and a free legal assistance for assisting and protecting victims and witnesses. UNODC provides legal and public policy advice, and contributes to the strengthening of skills among Member States that request it, prioritizing those where the Gender Violence Alert (AVGM) has been declared. The Mexico Office has an annual delivery of 9,966,928 USD, and a staff of 85 people, including 23 professionals involved with Spotlight Initiative. UNODC activities are currently delivered in 26 states of Mexico, with products and technical expertise in: police professionalization in attention to victims of gender based violence; training to emergency call operators in attention to victims of gender based violence; integral model for the prevention of risk behaviors in adolescents.

The main counterparts for the Federal Government that will assist in the coordination and implementation of

the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico, and will be part of the Steering Committee, are:

- The **National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women (CONAVIM)**, which is a decentralized body of the Ministry of Interior, in charge of designing the national policy to promote a culture of respect of human rights for women and the eradication of violence against them. It is in charge of formulating the bases for coordination between the three levels of government and promoting compliance with the international obligations by the Mexican state in terms of preventing, addressing, punishing, and eradicating violence against women. It drafts and provides follow-up to the Comprehensive Program to Prevent, Address, Punish, and Eradicate Violence against Women, that consolidates the central Government's efforts for the promotion of equality and combat against discrimination of women and girls.

CONAVIM has experience elaborating surveys and generating knowledge regarding violence against women and girls, in collaboration with academics and other public agencies. It also has a long experience working with CSO's at the local and national level, through Subcommittees on Coordination and Liaison to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women.

- The **National Women Institute (INMUJERES)** is the Federal Government entity that coordinates compliance with the national policy for substantive equality and assists in the eradication of violence against women. It promotes and fosters conditions to avoid discrimination, for equal opportunities among genders, for the exercise of female rights and fair female participation in political, cultural, economic, and social life in the country.

The institute has experience generating gender statistics, surveys and knowledge regarding women's rights and violence against women and girls, as well as evaluating policies in collaboration with international institutions (such as Eurosocial). It also participates in national and local networks with researchers, CSOs and private sector to improve policies, data and services for women empowerment and eradication of violence against women.

As already stated, a broad call to CSO's, both national and local, will be issued, for them to participate in the CS-NRG, and local reference groups will be established to provide follow-up on the Initiative. Furthermore, collaboration with CSO's at a local level will be pursued, not only to reinforce their capabilities, but also as implementers of various activities throughout the six pillars that conform the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico.

V. PARTNERSHIPS

Provided that the Country Programme (CP) shall be implemented through a shared and leadership of public institutions at the federal, subnational and local levels, civil society organizations, the EU and United Nations agencies, during preparation of CP, have organized meetings, to involve them and get them to appropriate the initiative to ensure its sustainability. In this regard:

The European Union

The EU is a full partner of the Spotlight Initiative and has been involved since the phase of selection of country to the Initiative and has participated in each stage of Spotlight development in Mexico. During the last months, the EU has been a key partner for the initiative start-up, supporting the organization of consultations and development of the Program Document. In previous months, it has also presented the Initiative, its objectives, pillars and actions to EU Member States and, through the Gender Cooperation Bureau and UN Women, has sought to involve other countries to add them to the commitment for the Initiative and to explore possible collaboration opportunities and resource mobilization.

On the other hand, the EU in Mexico, through different documents such as the Social Cohesion Laboratory and the thematic focuses of Civil Society Organizations and European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, supports a series of initiatives both from the authorities and of Mexican civil society organizations that can be complementary and generate good practices to be shared and applied in the Spotlight framework.

List of projects in Mexico

- *Programme on Preventing and Addressing Violence against Women and Girls in Albania, Mexico and Timor Leste*, which involved a budget of 411,348.34 EUR for its implementation in Mexico, from March 2014 to august 2016.

- *Promoting and Protecting Women Migrant Workers' labour and human rights: Engaging with international, national human rights mechanisms to enhance accountability*, which involved a budget of €2,192,230 for its implementation on Mexico, Moldova and Philippines.
- *Promotion of international cooperation between Mexico and Central America to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants*, influenced the creation of regulatory frameworks to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, and protect the rights of trafficked migrants; developed the "Interinstitutional guidelines between government authorities and autonomous entities for the promotion and defense of human rights for the comprehensive approach to the crime of smuggling of migrants and the detection of trafficked migrants"; professionalized the officials in charge of law enforcement, immigration, customs and border control to effectively combat migrant smuggling; created and disseminated the campaign "Illegal trafficking of migrants: #NegocioMortal" presented in Mexico in September 2015 and later adopted by other countries and regional and subregional organizations

Mexican Government

The Federal Government of Mexico has participated since the creation of the Country Program Outline (CPO) and its consultation for the selection of the Initiative country. Although we have worked hand in hand with different institutions of the Federal Government (SIPINNA, the National Center for Gender Equity and Reproductive Health, among others) in the preparation stage of the Program, the Mexican Government has appointed CONAVIM as the main counterpart that would accompany the Program along its creation and implementation

The National Center for Gender Equity and Reproductive Health is the unit of the Sub secretary of Prevention and Health Promotion of the Ministry of Health, responsible for the national policies on family planning and contraception, sexual health and reproductive health, cervical cancer, breast cancer, maternal and perinatal health, gender equity, and domestic violence prevention and attention. This entity helps to incorporate the gender perspective in sexual and reproductive health strategies in federal public policies, supports state efforts to adopt the national official norms regarding sexual violence prevention and attention.

Furthermore, after the identification of other relevant factors in the different pillars, several agencies were involved, which not only accompanied the Initiative from the beginning, but also participated in workshops for the definition of the CP pillar activities.

Finally, since the Initiative will focus at the municipal level, an approach was made with the governors of two of the selected states (State of Mexico, Chihuahua) and, after identifying the relevant actors at a local level, workshops were organized to determine which are the concerns and needs at a local level and to adequately focus the actions of the CP. From the implementation of the CP the plan is to seek that the Federal Government and the government corresponding to the receiving states (at the state and municipal level) are regular donors, to guarantee the appropriation and sustainability of the Initiative.

However, it is important to highlight that the political context of Mexico has changed substantially, as a result of the elections of July 1st, 2018, from which the composition of the Executive and Legislative Powers at the Federal level shall be modified and the party in charge of the Presidency of Mexico and with greater representation in the Congress will change as of December 1 of this year. Encounters with the team in charge of the government transition are projected to raise awareness about the initiative and to position the importance in the national and state public agenda.

Civil Society Organizations

The Civil Society Organizations have been part of the initiative since the country selection process and along the development of the Program in Mexico. In the process of preparing the Program, 40 CSOs (including, in turn, networks of organizations) of the greatest diversity (indigenous women, deprived of liberty, girls, adolescents, migrants, LGBTTTI, persons with disabilities) new masculinities, among others were identified so that they are part of the National Reference Group. Furthermore, the widest possible range of diversity was sought in the call for workshops both nationally and locally.

Once a broad call is made to national and local CSOs to participate in the CS-NRG and establish the local reference groups for the follow-up of the Initiative, we will seek to work with local CSOs not only to strengthen their capacities, but as implementers of diverse activities along the six pillars of the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico.

Other Partners

The mobilization of other sectors for the investment of resources in the Initiative is a point of innovation for the Program in Mexico. The private sector (Global Compact, media and companies, among others) will be involved

in the pillars focused on prevention, provide quality services, generate data and strengthen the women's movement. The strategy will be focus on the obligations derived from the social responsibility of the private sector, assuming that the elimination of violence is a task that forces all actors in society

Furthermore, the CP involves the academic institutions of the country and the selected states, so that they contribute, from their experience and knowledge, in the implementation of the activities and products defined in each of the pillars.

VI. OUTCOME FRAMEWORK

Results matrix of the program (table 1 in annex)

VII. INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH TO DISCRIMINATION

Intersectionality is an analytical tool to study, understand and address how gender intersects with other identities and how these intersections contribute to unique experiences of oppression, discrimination and privilege. The gender approach with emphasis on intersectionality can refer to new social groups that are not necessarily within the public agenda, so it is important to consider that no list of discriminated groups and groups at risk will be enough. In this context, the Spotlight Initiative seeks to understand intersectionality approach as a methodology to approach the specific and particular needs of target populations and, in this way, to mainstream the principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) to guarantee accessibility to essential services according to specific situations of vulnerability and their diverse contexts.

The Spotlight Initiative is focused on reducing femicide and other forms of VAWG through dedicated pillar taking into account: a) the multicultural context of the country; b) intersectional discriminations and the principle of Leaving No One Behind; c) the prioritization of the most appropriate level of intervention to achieve a tangible impact; d) the perspective of human rights, gender, interculturality and life cycle; and e) recommendations and good international practices within the framework of the 2030 Agenda.

These considerations aim to generate a positive and sustainable impact on populations with specific needs, considering their conditions within the methodologies and activities of the Country Program (CP). Considering the particularities of most at-risk populations will allow a greater scope and effectiveness of the CP. Therefore, qualitative methodologies will be used: interviews with users of essential services, focus groups, sample analysis, analysis of descriptive accounts, and analysis of the distribution of resources among different Women and Girls social groups that shape a category.

The following at-risk groups were identified according to the national, state and municipal contexts in which the CP will be focused:

Relevant groups at risk	Result areas that require specific approaches	Key challenges for inclusion	Indicative approaches and inclusion methodologies	Total numbers disaggregated by women, girls, men, and children, if possible

Girls, adolescents, young people, women and older adults	All pillars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory frameworks that are not very sensitive or exclusive that generate legal and regulatory barriers in the exercise of rights. - Rules and laws that prevent considering the specific needs of populations living in vulnerable situations. - Limited capacities of the duty barriers for the fulfillment of their obligations. - Deficient training of public officers regarding gender and inclusion. - Lack of delimitation in responsibilities of the multiple sectors involved in prevention, care, investigation, sanctions and redress of VAWG and femicide. - Limitation of financial and human resources to reach the populations living in the most vulnerable situations. - Lack of available, clear and understandable information for each type of population at risk of VAWG and femicide. - Prejudices and social norms that reinforce traditional gender roles. - Awareness of all the forms of VAWG, especially femicide. - Generalization of actions and interventions without identifying determinants of vulnerability in the populations. 	<p>Qualitative approximation methodologies will be used: interviews with users of essential services, focus groups, samples; descriptive accounts; and distribution of resources analysis; among the different social groups of Women and Girls that shape a category.</p> <p>Reforms to legislation and public policy focused on intersectional discrimination against populations; awareness on the means of VAWG and femicide, and of vulnerability factors; training focused to raise awareness of the particular needs of the populations exposed to VAWG and Femicide; capacity strengthening on specific violence; clear and efficient coordination mechanisms that allow a broader scope to include the populations in need; better managed budgets or consider and cover concrete needs; access to specific quality essential services; ensuring inclusion of information of the populations living in the most vulnerable</p>	To be defined
Girls, adolescents, young women and older indigenous and Afro-descendant adults.				
Girls, adolescents, young people, women and older adult migrants.				
Girls, adolescents, young people, women and older adults with disabilities.				
Human rights defenders.				
Women journalists				
Women sex workers.				
Adolescents, young people, women and older women, lesbians and trans women.				
Girls, adolescents, young people, women and older women in street situations.				
Adolescents, young people, women and older women with problems of drug use.				
Women in prison, with children in their care in or outside prison.				
Young women, older women, domestic workers.				
Adolescents, young people, women and older women with mental illness.				

Women, adolescents, and young women living with HIV.			situations within the disaggregated registration of violence cases with gender perspective and human rights; empowerment and strengthening of CSO and specific women's movement; and communication campaigns directed to specific populations.
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VIII. RISK MANAGEMENT

(TABLE 2 IN ANNEX)

IX. CONSISTENCY AND ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES

The program strategy proposer per pillar is consistent with a series of programs that the agencies involved are currently implementing within their corresponding terms. A list of the initiatives is provided below:

Agency	Program/Initiative	Result (s)	Beneficiaries	Brief Description	Geographic Coverage
UN Women	Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls	1, 2, 3 and 5	Women that use public spaces and/or public transport	Prevention and response to sexual harassment and other means of sexual violence in public spaces; thorough data generation on sexual violence, laws, and comprehensive policies to prevent and address sexual violence in public spaces, efficient investments and transformation of social standards.	Mexico City, Guadalajara, Puebla, Monterrey, and five municipalities of the metropolitan area, Torreon.
UN Women	Continuity of initiatives and projects to strengthen administrative records on cases of violence against WG through the justice chain	5	Women and girls in all national and sub-national scopes linked to the chain of justice	Creation of tools and reinforcement of the incorporation of a gender perspective in conceptual frameworks, records, data repositories, classifications, and production of VAWG indicators, including femicide violence, throughout the chain of justice.	State and federal level
UN Women	Global Center of Excellence for Gender Statistics (CEGS)	5	Women and girls in all scopes. National Statistical Offices, mechanisms for the advancement of women and	Developing and disseminating among users and producers of information, methodologies and geographic analyses on femicide, with the purpose of aiming prevention and support efforts and compliance with the SDG's.	Global, regional, national, and sub-national.

			other users and producers of information.		
UN Women	Evidence-based knowledge and analysis products for effects in public policies to prevent, address, sanction and eradicate VAWG.	1, 2, 3 and 5	Public policy makers and other information users	Development of a series of studies on femicide violence in Mexico, both nationally and in each of the 32 states. Analysis on femicide violence with an emphasis on girls and necropsy as an essential element for access to justice in cases of femicide.	National and sub-national.
UN Women	Femicide exhibition in " <i>Mexico, enough is enough!</i> "	3	General public: 107,265 people	Exhibition as a homage to femicide victims and to promote public reflection on the problem of femicide	Mexico City
UN Women	Campaign "It is not for Men"	3	Persons that use the Mexico City Subway	The purpose of this campaign is to raise awareness among men on the sexual harassment endured by women and girls in public transportation in Mexico City	Mexico City
UNDP	Mainstreaming the gender perspective in Zacatecas	2, 4	Zacatecas State Government	Strengthening the operation of Centers for Assisting Victims of Violence and improving comprehensive care and support. Analyzing the methods in which they operate, with national and state mandates, and limitations. Quantitative and qualitative analysis on eight Centers for Assisting Women Victims of Violence and seven Centers for Women Development.	Zacatecas
OHCHR	Strengthening capacities of the staff of the Judicial Power, the law enforcement, the Executive Branch and the autonomous Public Human Rights Organizations (PHRO), to address gender-based cases of violence and sexual and reproductive rights	2	Judiciary Power officials, justice procurement officials, Executive Power officials, and OPADH officials	Providing technical assistance at a federal level to address cases on sexual and reproductive rights and femicide from a gender and human rights perspective.	National

OHCHR	Improve the capabilities and willingness of legislators and other authorities to adopt laws and public policies against discrimination by following a focus on human rights to reduce loopholes in the existing law	1,2	Legislators and officials from other government bodies	Incorporation of the human rights and gender perspective in the planning, programming, and design of public policies for combating VAWG, among which include monitoring and joint assessment with CSO's and other players of the AVGM implementation.	National
UNFPA	Unidas Crecemos ("Together we grow")	3	Adolescent women and girls	Strengthening of citizen rights among girls and adolescents, and facilitation of access to education and health services, through clubs in public community spaces, which provide training in human rights, gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, and prevention of violence.	Ciudad Valles, San Luis Potosí; Tapachula, Chiapas & Lerma, San Mateo Atenco & Ocoyoacac, State of Mexico
UNFPA	Comprehensive community development. Development of skills for life program regarding violence prevention through Promotion of Culture and Positive treatment, promoting healthy behaviors related to sexuality, nutrition and men empowerment.	3	Men, women, boys, and girls in rural municipalities with high rates of marginalization	Development of skills among men in rural and indigenous areas, to improve their conditions in terms of health, hygiene, sanitation, food, sexual and reproductive health. Promotion of fair treatment relationships from a cross-cultural and community intervention perspective.	739 communities in the state of Hidalgo.
UNFPA	National strategy for prevention of violence in dating relationships	3	Online phone service operators	Installation of a phone service line, development of a communication strategy of various applications promotions to contribute to the eradication of violence in dating relationships among young Mexicans, and the construction of violence-free relationships.	National

UNFPA	Implementation of the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls who were victims of violence	1, 3, 4	Women and girls in Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica.	Shortening the gap between international agreements and the legal frameworks. Design, development, and assessment of services addressed to female violence survivors. Generation of coordinated and holistic responses among the various sectors.	Regional (Guatemala, Perú, Uruguay, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica)
UNFPA	Comprehensive model of intervention against sex trafficking of Women and Girls	1, 3	Women and girls victims of sexual trafficking (with an emphasis on indigenous populations).	Diagnosis on the sexual trafficking of women and girls, with an emphasis on indigenous groups of the Huasteca Potosina. Drafting of guides and manuals to strengthen public policy. Technical assistance in State Program formulation and review of the local regulatory frameworks.	San Luis Potosi
UNODC	Center of Excellence in Statistics	5	National Statistics Offices, other information users and producers, CSO's, and the Executive Power of states and municipalities.	Developing and disseminating victimization surveys among users and producers of information, with the purpose of steering prevention and support efforts and for compliance with the SDG0s.	Global, regional, national, and sub-national
UNODC	Gender and Justice	1,2,3,4,5	Executive and judicial power officials, police members, organized civil society.	Technical assistance to reinforce state capabilities (emphasis in AVGM declarations) to prevent, investigate, punish, and eradicate VAWG.	State
UNODC	Strengthening Program for Security in Vulnerable Groups.	2	Police officers and emergency call operators	Strengthening the capabilities of state public security institutions related to VAWG.	National
UNODC	Fortalecimiento de la Respuesta de la Policía y Atención a las Víctimas de Crímenes Basados en la Violencia	2	Police officers and emergency call operators	Providing technical training to reinforce the support of violence crime victims, with an emphasis in VAWG, addressing the effects of organized crime.	National
UNODC	Chuka	3	Boys and girls between 7 and 12 years of age	Videogame focused on preventing VAWG	Global

UNODC	Campaña Corazón Azul (Blue Heart Campaign)	3	Women	Awareness and prevention efforts on human trafficking with the #AQUIESTOY campaign	National
UNODC	Violence and Crime Prevention	3	Private sector	Technical assistance to strengthen private sector involvement in violence prevention.	National
UNODC	National Information System on Human Trafficking in Mexico (SINTRA)	5	Public institutions and civil society organizations	Computer system for systematization of human trafficking data in Mexico.	National
UNODC	National program for strengthening shelters that provide assistance to human trafficking victims in Mexico	3	Shelters that provide assistance to human trafficking victims	Accreditation of shelters and certification of staff to receive professional and homogeneous support.	National
UNICEF	Pilot program on family fostering for boys, girls, and adolescents temporarily separated from their families and caretakers.	4	Direct: 40 families; with a potential of reaching 500 boys, girls, and adolescents	Create family fostering models as per the LGDNNA, based on evidence, trained personnel, and specialized tools.	Mexico City, Morelos, Campeche, Tabasco, and Chihuahua
UNICEF	Global Alliance to End Violence against Boys, Girls, and Adolescents	2,6	Potential reach: 230,000 Boys, Girls, and Adolescents that have been exposed to violence	Create synergies among all social sectors and governments, assuming the priority to end all forms of violence against boys, girls, and adolescents, through the speedy implementation of priority efforts based on evidence and the INSPIRE initiative.	National, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Guerrero, & Tamaulipas
UNICEF	Model for preventing violence against Boys, Girls, and Adolescents in communities exposed to high violence rates	3	Currently: 700 Boys, Girls, and Adolescents; 200 teachers; and 300 parents In 2018: 4000 adolescents, 800 teachers, 1200 parents	Seeks to modify perceptions around violence and decrease acceptance as a breeding and educational practice within family, school, and community environments, through the training of teachers and parents, promotion of skills for life inside and outside the school, and community activities	Guerrero (Ixcateopan, Huitzuco, Atenango, Iguala, & Taxco)

UNICEF	Strengthening of the Offices for Protection of Boys, Girls, and Adolescents for the comprehensive protection and restitution of their rights.	2,4	Potential reach: 230,000 Boys, Girls, and Adolescents that have been exposed to violence	Strengthening the capabilities of the Offices for the Protection of Children and Adolescents to develop their duties concerning the procedure of special protection and legal representation of Boys, Girls, and Adolescents, through the drafting of procedures for operation and staff training.	National
UNICEF	Strengthening of assistance and emergency lines for the specialized identification, support, and channeling of Boys, Girls, and Adolescents victims of violence.	4	Potential reach: 230,000 Boys, Girls, and Adolescents that have been exposed to violence	Incorporate in work protocols and instructions of 911 operators the specialized channeling and support for Boys, Girls, and Adolescents that are identified with indications of violence.	National

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

According to the UNDG guide to support Country Teams in applying, in an integrated manner, the four programme principles (human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, sustainability and resilience, and accountability) that support the United Nations Development Cooperation (UNDAF) Framework, the key questions to be formulated at the monitoring and evaluation stage will be re-examined to ensure the programs are monitored and the results of the evaluation are incorporated into the Current and future programs with the *Leave No One Behind* focus.

For the monitoring and evaluation of the CP, three modalities are considered:

- **Baseline survey:** a baseline survey will be carried out on the different components of the CP in the selected municipalities. Said baseline shall combine both the compilation of the statistical information available through official information sources, and specific information gathering exercises in the municipalities selected on information relevant to the initiative, especially on the available data that are not updated, available at the municipal level or do not incorporate relevant disaggregated variables. Given the focus of the CP on perceptions and practices, data from primary sources will also be collected;
- **Monitoring implementation and relevant evaluations:** throughout the implementation of the CP the RUNO (Recipient UN Organizations) will carry out a constant monitoring of the programmatic and financial implementation of the activities under its responsibility in accordance with the procedures and policies of the UN. This monitoring at an activity-level will serve as input to monitor the execution of the components for the pillar implemented by the lead Agencies of each pillar, which in turn will enhance the general monitoring of the initiative in charge of the Technical Coordination of the Program under the leadership of RCO and UN Women. Evaluations of some components of the program are expected, at the end of the execution of said components, with views to the systematization, consolidation of good practices and models, as well as their eventual replication. It is expected that other actors have a role in this process through the provision of relevant information for evaluations, complementary analysis on key issues and the systematization of lessons learned, good practices and models from their sectors, which could enhance and provide feedback the programming and advocacy

efforts of the Initiative. For the specific case of civil society, it is expected that the National Reference Group and the organizations that comprise it will support the monitoring efforts as defined in the TORs of the Group; and,

- Mid-term and final evaluations of the CP: considering the results matrix of the program, and the indicators and objectives provided, a mid-term and final evaluation will be carried out regardless of the complete program, in charge of external consultants, in line with the guidelines and guides of the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat, as well as the rules and policies of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG in English).

Among the foreseen information sources for verification of compliance the indicators of objectives and specified results, according to the activities that will be undertaken provided below:

- Documents of law initiatives, legal reforms, laws and policies related to the VAWG;
- public documents of development plans, action plans, including plans that contain assigned budgets;
- documents of annual work plans of the protection mechanisms against VAWG;
- documents that describe the consultation process and submission of proposals by women's human rights defenders;
- documentation of training processes for public officials, CSOs and movements of women, men, boys and girls, adolescents, and male aggressors;
- attendance lists for intra-extra-curricular programs and community programs on VAWG;
- lists of men and boys enrolled in gender transformative programs;
- media monitoring reports;
- lists of government service providers and documents that contain the services provided;
- lists of public records of information;
- lists of knowledge products developed and issued by the UN Agencies;
- lists of relevant actors to whom the knowledge products were distributed;
- lists of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSO; and,
- lists of women's movements and CSO that have UN products and femicide programs.

XI. INNOVATION

The Programme pursues to shift from a “business as usual” perspective to a collaborative and interagency approach, based on comparative advantage on experience, work in the field and capacity of the participating agencies, highlighting the operational efficiency and results-based approach.

The CP will be innovative due to:

- i. Its focus on municipalities, to act from local to national levels and not the other way around, as many of the programs have been implemented in the country. This will result in a consideration of the specific needs of each locality according to their particular context and, as a result, an intervention model that responds to specific problems will be developed;
- ii. municipalities with different contexts and problems will be chosen for the construction of a replicable intervention model in different countries and regions;
- iii. models of coordination will be generated among different government levels to achieve the effective implementation of actions at a federal state;
- iv. actions to prevent and address violence will be articulated, based on the experience of women, adolescents, girls and older women who have been invisible, such as human rights defenders, those with disabilities, migrants and indigenous women, among other women belonging to historically discriminated groups. The actions will be designed based on experiences that will also allow the identification of innovative approaches to serve the populations that have traditionally been left behind;
- v. conceptual frameworks and classifications will be generated with transversal perspectives that allow homologation and interoperability of quality data, which will serve as models replicable to other countries in the region in terms of VAWG;
- vi. the private sector (media and companies, among others) will be involved in the pillars of prevention, quality services, data registration and the strengthening of the women's movement;
- vii. The CP intervention will be based on a life cycle approach, which will enable addressing the different means and areas of violence that Women and Girls' face throughout its life course; and,
- viii. The implementation in Mexico as a selected country, the South-South cooperation, and triangular cooperation in the region allow sub-regional solutions to femicide and its correlation with common problems, such as organized crime, migration and human trafficking.

In terms of Operations, as identified in the reform proposal for repositioning the UN System to provide support to countries in compliance with Agenda 2030, and in adherence to the 2016 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of the activities operation for the development of the United Nations system, operational innovation for the Spotlight Initiative will start from the need to achieve a better cooperation for the system to offer better results for people.

Within the framework of the current definition of a Business Operations Strategy (BOS) at a country level; the Resident Coordinators Office will seek to position the Initiative so that the particular needs of the CP in operational matters are duly considered and incorporated into the BOS; it will furthermore seek to ensure greater effectiveness and efficiency in operations through shared personnel and avoiding duplication of expenses. In collaboration with the Interagency Operations Group, it will seek to establish long-term agreements (LTAs) that address the Program demands, once they are approved. Finally, in the event that positive progress is achieved with the establishment of an operational back office that provides services to the entire Country Team in Mexico, the operational structure of the initiative will be aligned and supported with that effort. The innovation component will go hand in hand with the Knowledge Management component, therefore, the possible good practices will be sought to be considered in the knowledge management strategy to facilitate their identification, documentation and systematization based on evidence (see XIII Knowledge Management).

XII. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

To begin with, a task force shaped by the current focal points of each agency will be specified; eventually, it is expected to mobilize/designate economic resources to cover the hiring of specialized profiles for work support. Similarly, the technical coordinator will have to ensure and facilitate (among other tasks) the development of knowledge and its management throughout the program in the country. The initial task will be focused on defining a comprehensive knowledge management strategy that facilitates the capture, storage, exchange and adaptation of good practices and lessons learned based on evidence.

Some of the approaches that will be promoted in the framework of the Knowledge Management Strategy shall include:

- Carry out situational analyzes and robust diagnostics to understand the problems to be addressed and to be clear on the milestones that have already been achieved, what has not worked and the reasons why it has not worked;
- Identify knowledge gaps, determine needs and possible activities to address them;
- Ensure monitoring and evaluation (quantitative and/or qualitative, as appropriate) and adequate documentation of all Initiative activities, especially those with promising results through knowledge capture, case studies, videos, among others;
- Take advantage of the academic community knowledge, civil society organizations (CSOs), government at all levels and women's groups to communicate and enrich the proposed interventions and the completed evaluations, from a position of openness to the participation of multiple actors; and,
- Encourage creation of networks and knowledge exchange among the actors involved in the Initiative, including South-South Cooperation with the region on issues and practices with potential to be replicated.

Additionally, the training strategy considered in pillar 2 will be part of the knowledge management strategy; considering that the courses and training developed are sharable and replicable.

On the other hand, it is expected to adjust the proposed approaches once the specific guidelines of the Secretariat for Knowledge Management are received.

XIII. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

All CP communication and visibility will be aligned with the Global Plan of Visibility and Communications of the Spotlight Initiative which shall be implemented by the Resident Coordinator and by the United Nations recipients to ensure Program's visibility and how it contributes to the eradication of the femicide in the region. The visibility and communication strategy will be divided in two targets: to influence attitudes and promote change; and to increase the project's and donors' visibility. Further details are presented in Annex 2.

The Visibility and communication handbook for external actions of the EU has been reassumed for the development of the CP strategy in this matter

XIV. ANNEXES

TABLE 1 – PROGRAMME’S RESULTS MATRIX

Refer to the detailed guidance on filling in this matrix in the Country Programme Development Guidance document, under the Monitoring and Evaluation section. This matrix should cover the full Country Programme scope as reflected in the Work Plan (Table 3 A).

OUTCOME 1				
Legal frameworks and policies, based on evidence and according to the human rights standards on all forms of VAWG, are currently active and enforced through plans.				
Indicators	Information Source	Means of Verification	Organization in Charge	
Global Outcome Indicator 1.1 Mexico has laws and policies on femicide that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, are evidence-based and in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations.				
Output 1.1 Partners at federal, state and municipal level have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on femicide and regulations to articulate and jointly coordinate the				

protection mechanisms to provide an effective and coordinated response, in line with international standards				
1.1 1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards	Public documents on action plans and allocated budget	Review of public documents on action plans and allocated budget (checklist by state)	ONU Women OHCHR UNDP	
Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion of legal initiatives and/or policies on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that have received meaningful contributions from human rights defenders.	Legal documents and initiatives for reform and policies	Review of initiative texts (checklists by state)	ONU Women OHCHR UNDP	
1.1.2 (Custom indicator) Existence of legal Initiatives and an Action Plan for the professionalization of public sector working on ending VAWG, including femicide, in line with international standards	Legal initiative documents and policies	Review of legal texts and policies in Mexico (checklists by state)	ONU Women OHCHR UNDP	
Output 1.2 Partners at federal, state and municipal have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to generate institutional spaces for women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda				



Indicator 1.2.1 Number of legal initiatives and/or policies developed that guarantee the ability of human rights groups, OSCs, and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.	Documents on legal initiatives and/or policies Proposal inquiry /delivery process documentation	Review of the consistency of initiatives with the results of the proposal inquiry/delivery	ONU Women OHCHR UNDP	
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of legal initiatives and/or policies developed that guarantee the ability of human rights groups, CSO's, and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, that have received inputs from CSOs.	Documents on legal initiatives and/or policies Proposal inquiry /delivery process documentation	Review of the consistency of initiatives with the results of the proposal inquiry/delivery	ONU Women OHCHR UNDP	

OUTCOME 2. National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls including femicide, including in other sectors.

Indicators	Information Source	Means of Verification	Organization in Charge	
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG including femicide that include representation from marginalized groups			UNDP UNICEF OHCHR	



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Indicator 2.2 Mexico allocate x% or more of national budget to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG including femicide (X% to be defined during the inception phase)			UNDP UNICEF OHCHR	
Output 2.1 Public officials are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to femicide, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including the gender alert.				
Indicator 2.1.6 Number of key government officials trained on human rights and gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors towards women and girls, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination	Participation and attendance lists	Initial diagnostic	UNDP UNICEF	
Indicator 2.1.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to develop and deliver programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG including femicide	Questionnaires and activities	Results of the preliminary and subsequent questionnaires and activity implementation reports	UNDP UNICEF	
Indicator 2.1.3 (custom): The Gender Alert is in place with systematized processes and a functional M&E system (only for Estado de México)		Initial diagnostic	UNICEF OHCHR	
Output 2.2 Strengthened coordination mechanisms, including the Mechanism for Alerting on Gender Violence against Women, involved in preventing, addressing, punishing, and repairing VAWG among institutions, government orders, and civil society organizations.				

Indicator 2.2.1 Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans.	Initial diagnostic Alert in course	Initial diagnostic	UNDP UNICEF	
Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	Initial diagnostic	Results of the preliminary and subsequent questionnaires and activity implementation reports	UNDP UNICEF	
Output 2.3 Partners at federal, state and municipal levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG including femicide				
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG including femicide	Initial diagnostic	Results of the preliminary and subsequent questionnaires and activity implementation reports	UNDP	

OUTCOME 3. Social standards, mindsets, and behaviors on general equality change at a community and individual level to prevent VAWG.				
Indicators	Information Source	Means of Verification	Organization in Charge	



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Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age.			UNFPA UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women	
Output 3.1: Evidence-based programmes, based on best practiced identified, are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, for in and out of school settings				
Indicator 3.1.1 Number of municipal interventions with daft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards.	Institutional mapping at local level	Initial diagnostic	UNFPA	
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys that participate in intraschool and extraschool programmes that promote standards, mindsets, and behaviors on gender equality and the exercise of rights, including reproductive rights.	Attendance lists	Attendance lists Results of the preliminary and subsequent questionnaires and activity implementation reports	UNFPA UNODC, UNICEF,	
Output 3.2 Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities				
Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to	Attendance lists	Attendance lists	UNFPA UNODC, UNICEF,	

promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girl sexuality and reproduction.		Results of the preliminary and subsequent questionnaires		
Indicator 3.2.3 Number of men and boys that regularly attend gender transformation programmes that address violent masculinities and violence among men against women and girls that are implemented in community centers, schools, and other relevant spaces.	List of men and children enrolled in gender transformation programmes.	Attendance lists Results of the preliminary and subsequent questionnaires Activity implementation reports	UNFPA UNODC, UNICEF, UN Women	
Output 3.3: Media and communication partners are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG including femicide and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights				
Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that subscribes standards on ethical and gender sensitive reporting.	Media monitoring reports.	Media monitoring reports.	UNFPA UN Women	
Indicator 3.3.3 Number of new and other media stories/reports that sensitively report on VAWG/Femicide and GEWE more broadly.	Media monitoring reports.	Media monitoring reports.	UNFPA UNICEF, UN Women	
Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists better able to sensitively report on VAWG including femicide and GEWE more broadly	Number of journalist reached	Attendance lists	UNFPA	



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OUTCOME 4. Women and girls that experience violence make use of essential, available, accessible, acceptable, and quality services, which include long-term recovery from violence.				
Indicators	Information Source	Means of Verification	Organization in Charge	
Indicator 4.1 Proportion of women, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector			UNFPA UNODC, UNICEF	
Output 4.1. Partners have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' victims/survivors of violence (and their families when relevant), especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination				

Indicator 4.1.9 Proportion of municipalities that have developed and/or strengthened guidelines or protocols for essential services that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (and/or their families, when relevant).	List of government service providers and documents that contain the services provided	Review of documents that contain the services provided and records on the servicing of cases according to the action protocols	UNFPA UNODC, UNICEF	
Indicator 4.1.1 Mexico developed or strengthened national guidelines or protocols in line with guides and tools for essential services.	List of government service providers and documents that contain the services provided	Review of conformity with national protocol documents, manuals, guides, and guidelines with guides and tools for essential services	UNFPA UNODC, UNICEF	
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG including femicide response into SRH, education and migration services.	List of women and girls victims of violence that have been treated	Revision of conformity with documents of national protocols, manuals, guides and tools for the essential services	UNFPA UNODC, UNICEF	
Output 4.2 Women and girls' survivors/victims of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, 23 including longer term recovery services and opportunities				

Including those representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

Indicator 4.2.3 Number of administrative entities (Municipalities, States, National level) that design strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls, including intersecting forms of discrimination.	Public documents and action plans	Programme Monitoring	UNFPA, UNICEF	
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OUTCOME 5. Quality data, broken down and comparable at a global level on the various forms of VAWG, are compiled, analyzed, and employed in line with international standards to achieve an impact on laws, policies, and programs				
Indicators	Information Source	Means of Verification	Organization in Charge	
Global Outcome Indicator 5.1 Proportion of countries that have globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/femicide, collected over time				
Global Indicator 5.2 Proportion of countries with publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/femicide (at least on femicide) at the country level				
Output 5.1 Relevant partners have strengthened capacities to regularly collect administrative data related to VAWG including femicide				

Indicator 5.1.2 Existence of a system to collect VAW/HP administrative data, in line with international standards, across different sectors.	List of public information records	Review of the content of public information records	UN Women UNFPA UNODC	
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analyzed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making				
Indicator 5.2.3 Number of government staff, including service providers from various sectors and human rights defenders for women, with reinforced capabilities for analysis and dissemination of information on the prevalence and/or incidence of VAWG	Training process documentation	Attendance lists Proofs of accreditation/participation Results of the preliminary and subsequent questionnaires	UN Women UNFPA UNODC	
Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated among relevant players to inform of the decision-making process, based on evidence.	List of knowledge products developed and disseminated List of relevant players that received knowledge products	Texts of knowledge products developed and disseminated	UN Women UNFPA UNODC	

OUTCOME 6. Women rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant civil society organizations, including those that represents young individuals and groups that fight cross-sectional forms of discrimination, impact and make progress more effectively in the elimination of VAWG

Indicators	Information Source	Means of Verification	Organization in Charge	
<p>Global Outcome Indicator 6.1 Proportion of countries where women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on femicide.</p> <p>Global Outcome Indicator 6.3 Proportion of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on femicide.</p>				
<p>Output 6.1 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG including femicide with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels</p>				
<p>Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women rights groups, networks, and relevant CSO's with strengthened capabilities to form networks, partnerships, and joint impact on the progress to eradicate femicide at a local, national, regional, and global level.</p>	<p>List of women rights organizations, autonomous social movements, and OSCs</p>	<p>Review of documents provided by women rights organizations, autonomous social movements, and OSCs that denote a greater presence and representation</p>	<p>UN Women OHCHR</p>	
<p>Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</p>	<p>Training process documentation.</p>	<p>Attendance lists Proofs of accreditation/participation Results of the preliminary and subsequent questionnaires</p>	<p>UN Women OHCHR</p>	

BLE 2 - PROGRAMME RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Unit/Person in Charge
Contextual risks					
Inadequate or incomplete political/legal framework, since approval of the necessary reforms has not been achieved; or adequate framework, but only partially complied with.	High	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop a lobbying and communication strategy to promote the reform of regulations and laws with discriminatory measures that affect VAWG. ✓ Strengthen the national and statewide systems to effectively prevent and respond to VAWG. ✓ Support follow-up efforts on the application of legislation from a civil society standpoint to promote accountability and citizen monitoring. 	Spotlight Mexico
Organizations with a conservative approach take a stance against the initiative	Medium	Unlikely	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support right holders and civil society through campaigns, community mobilization, education, and development of skills, for the obligation holders to be accountable for their responsibilities. ✓ Maintain an open dialogue with conservative organizations. ✓ Strengthen the capabilities of women movements to participate in official delegations before international and national mechanisms for the protection of human rights to shed a light on femicide and VAWG. 	Spotlight Mexico

Environments with organized crime and highly-violent environments with presence of gangs and other irregular armed groups	High	Possible	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Community mobilization to prevent VAWG. ✓ Recovery of public spaces through the strengthening and promoting of leadership among women and girls. 	Spotlight Mexico
Programme risks					
The CP is not completely funding to achieve all deliverables due to the lack of necessary resources (additional resources to those allocated by the EU).	High	Possible	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy to attract funds for the Spotlight CP. 	Spotlight Mexico Mexican Government
Lack of technical, financial, and human resources, even to improve the provision of services.	High	Possible	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Diversify sources of funding to fill in the cost gaps; guaranteeing a funding and sustainability strategy from day one ✓ Influence budgets for transformation, efficiently and labelled, related to VAWG and gender perspective. ✓ Analyze the budgetary needs to combat VAWG and define a lobbying strategy for allocation of sufficient resources. 	Spotlight Mexico
Institutional risks					



Spotlight Initiative
To eliminate violence against women and girls



Weakened or co-opted civil society	Medium	Possible	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote and strengthen local leaders, base organizations, and local networks of cation for preventing VAWG. ✓ Support adolescent networks for them to participate in broad strategies of prevention of violence and gender violence. 	Spotlight Mexico
Weak, fragmented, and poorly-capable institutions	High	Probable	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote professionalization of public services with functions related to VAWG, as well as mechanisms for transparency, accountability, and assessment of their duties. ✓ Create strategies to improve the response capabilities of relevant coordination mechanisms, as well as to provide follow-up and monitoring on their integration and joint efforts. ✓ Promote the institutionalization of the “Package of Special Services for Women and Girls that are Victims of Violence” 	Spotlight Mexico
Fiduciary risks					
Funding from concerned players (particularly CSO’s) and national partners have the potential of providing incentives for leisure activities.	Low	Rare	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Funding for base CSO’s under pillar 6 will become operational through the UN Fiduciary Fund to Eliminate Violence against Women, which will be used to channel resources to the CSO’s based on an open and transparent process. 	Spotlight Mexico



Spotlight Initiative
To eliminate violence against women and girls



Assumptions:

- ✓ No significant change in the political status of the country and states will impact the implementation of Spotlight.
- ✓ The Spotlight Initiative has received significant political and administrative support, which facilitates participation and commitment by the Mexican Government, despite the rotation of officials.
- ✓ There is a significant national commitment, which includes the allocation of resources to guarantee sustainability and long-term impact of the Program and general efforts.
- ✓ There is a significant national commitment to the promotion of gender equality and empowering of women and girls.



TABLE 3: BUDGETS – see excel document attached.

Once completed, the following tables will be added to this document.

Table 3 A – WORK PLAN

Table 3 B – BUDGET BY UNDG CATEGORY

Table 3 C – BUDGET BY OUTCOME

Table 3 D – ADVANCE PRE-FUNDING

ANNEX 1: Multi-stakeholder engagement in the Country Program development process

For each meaningful consultation undertaken, including validation workshops, provide the list of stakeholders engaged in the Country Program Development process and their key recommendations following this format.

Consultation 1: Establishment of the interim CSO reference Group, 11 May 2018

Key recommendations: Given the different realities and normative schemes within the municipalities selected for implementation, the group positioned the importance of establishing local CSO reference groups.

Name of organization/agency	Name and title of representative	Area of focus of work	Type of organization (civil society organization, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Dates of consultations
Afectividad y Sexualidad A.C. (Guardianes)	María del Rosario Alfaro Martínez	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de Personas Violadas A.C.	Laura Martínez Rodríguez	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Balance, Promoción para el Desarrollo y Juventud, A.C	Oriana López Uribe	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir, A.C.	María Consuelo Mejía Piñeros	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Centro de Atención a la Mujer Trabajadora de Chihuahua A.C.	Martha Teresa González Rentería	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Centro de Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres	Alma Gómez	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Centro de Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres	Ruth Fierro Pineda	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Centro Fray Julián Garcés DH y Desarrollo local A.C.	Alejandra Méndez Serrano	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Childfund México	Sonia Irene Bozzi	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Colectivo de Investigación, Desarrollo y Educación entre Mujeres A.C.	Mayela García	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018

Comisión Mexicana de Defensa Y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, A.C.	Olga Guzmán Vergara	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer	Lupita Ramos	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Consortio para el diálogo parlamentario DF	Dapthne Cuevas	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Consortio para el Diálogo Parlamentario y la Equidad Oaxaca A.C.	Yesica Sánchez Maya	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Coordinación Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas	Norma Donjuan	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Documenta	Ángel M. Salvador	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Elige, Red de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, A.C.	Nayeli Yoval Segura	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Equidad de Género, Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia A.C.	María Eugenia Romero Contreras	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Equis: Justicia para las Mujeres A.C.	Ana Pecova	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Fundación Arcoíris por el Respeto a la Diversidad Sexual A.C.	Gloria Careaga	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Fundación Juconi, A.C	María Isabel Crowley	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Fundación Mexicana de Reintegración Social, A.C. (REINTEGRA)	Jimena Cándano	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Gendes, género y desarrollo A.C.	Mauro Antonio Vargas Urías	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Gente Diversa de Baja California A.C.	Rebeca Maltos Garza	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Inclusión Ciudadana, A.C.	Nelia Mercedes Bojórquez Maza	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018

Iniciativa Ciudadana y Desarrollo Social A.C. (INCIDE)	Clara Jusiman Rapaport	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Instituto de Liderazgo Simone de Beauvoir	Ximena Andión	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Instituto Guerrerense de Derechos Humanos	Silvia Castillo	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Instituto Justicia y Derechos Humanos S.C.	Patricia Olamendi	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
International Planned Parenthood Federation/Mexico Office (IPPF/WHR)	Marissa Billowits	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Justicia para Nuestras Hijas	Norma Ledezma	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Mujeres en Cadena por una Vida Digna A.C.	Guadalupe Chávez	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Observatorio Ciudadano Nacional del Femicidio	María de la Luz Estrada	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Planeación y Desarrollo S.C.	Angélica Garnica Sosa	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Radical Libre, Grupo de Acción A.C.	Alma Hernández Arévalo	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Red de apoyo a Mujeres Municipalistas A.C	Laura Inés López Padilla	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Red de jóvenes indígenas de Centroamérica y México	Dalí Angel	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Red Macuilxóchitl de la Montaña	María Antonia Ramírez Marcelino	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Red Mesa de Mujeres de Ciudad Juárez, A.C.	Imelda Marrufo Nava	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Red Mesoamericana Mujer Salud y Migración	María de los Ángeles Diana Damián	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Red por los Derechos de la Infancia en México	Verónica María Morales	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018

Salud Integral para la Mujer A.C. (SIPAM) - migración y servicios	Diana García Ordóñez	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Save the Children en México	José Miguel Macías Cruz	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Semillas, Sociedad Mexicana Pro Derechos de la Mujer	Laura García	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Servicios a la Juventud (SERAJ)	Gustavo Hernández Verastíca	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Tech Palewi, A.C.	Ana Gladys Vargas Espínola	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
The Hunger Project México	Lorena Vázquez Ordaz	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Transversal	Marina Díaz	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
World Vision México	Silvia Novoa Fernández	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018
Red Nacional de Refugios	Wendy Figueroa	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	11 May 2018

Consultation 2: National Workshop to integrate the CPD, 30 May 2018

Key recommendations: Identification of main activities and workstreams for the CPD to be validated and completed at the local consultations.

Name of organization/agency	Name and title of representative	Area of focus of work	Type of organization (civil society organization, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Dates of consultations
SIPAM	Guadalupe Julián Chavez	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Coordinadora Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas	Laura Hernández Pérez	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Fundación Arcoiris por el Respeto a la Diversidad Sexual	Gloria Careaga	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
CONAVIM	Mirta Rocha	Women's rights/ violence prevention	Government	30 May 2018
INMUJERES	Tania Grisel Arriaga	Women's rights/ violence prevention	Government	30 May 2018

INEGI	Eva Gricela Ramírez	National and subnational statistics	Government	30 May 2018
AMEXCID	Claudia René Lara	International cooperation for development	Government	30 May 2018
IPAS México, A.C.	Fernanda Díaz de León	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
SRE	Jorge López Castro	International relations	Government	30 May 2018
Instituto Nacional para el Federalismo y el Desarrollo Municipal	Nancy Bernal Zetina	National and subnational institutions	Government	30 May 2018
Equis, Justicia para las Mujeres	Alejandra Padilla	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
SIPINNA	Verónica Valero Arce	Child's rights	Government	30 May 2018
World Vision México	Pierre Coupeau	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Equidad de Género, Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia, A.C.	Lydia Miranda	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Red Nacional de Refugios, A.C.	Pilar Garibay Serrano	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Fundación Juconi, A.C.	Dichema Anlleu	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Red Mesa de Mujeres de Ciudad Juárez	Imelda Marrufo	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Delegación de la Unión Europea en México	Natalia Barreto	International Cooperation	EU Delegation	30 May 2018
Balance, A.C.	Oriana López Uribe	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Grupo de Acción por los Derechos Humanos y la Justicia Social, A.C.	Karla Micheel Salas	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Senado de la República	Carmen López Hernández	Policy frameworks	Government	30 May 2018
Asociación para el Desarrollo de las Personas Violadas, A.C.	Adriana Núñez Sánchez	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Save the Children	Ivonne Piedras	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018

REDIM	Ernesto Silva Hernández	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
INMUJERES	Pablo Navarrete	Women's rights	Government	30 May 2018
British Council	Jennifer Cosgrave	International Cooperation	EU Delegation	30 May 2018
World Vision México	Malcom Aquiles	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Child Fund México	Icker Cogordan	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Secretaría de Educación Pública	Pablo Guido Olivares	Education	Government	30 May 2018
CIMAC	Cirenia Celestino Ortega	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Fundación Juconi, A.C.	Isabel Crowley	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Balance, A.C.	Libertad López Olivera	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Gendes, A.C.	Patricia Carmona Hernández	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
World Vision	Tonatiuh Magos	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
INEGI	Eva Ramírez Rodríguez	National and subnational statistics	Government	30 May 2018
INMUJERES	Raúl Correa Méndez	Women's rights	Government	30 May 2018
Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Género, A.C.	Rodolfo Domínguez	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir	Paula Sánchez Mejorada	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018
Instituto de Justicia	Claudia Isabel Barrón	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	30 May 2018

Consultation 3: Local Workshop in Estado de Mexico to integrate the CPD, 12 June 2018

Key recommendations: Validation and completion of main activities and workstreams for the CPD.

Name of organization/agency	Name and title of representative	Area of focus of work	Type of organization (civil society organization, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Dates of consultations
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CIEG – Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México	Mariana G. Osornio	Women's rights	Academia	12 June 2018
SE-SIPINNA Estado de México	Guillermo Neri	Girls's rights	Government	12 June 2018
SE-SIPINNA Estado de México	Olga Pérez	Girls's rights	Government	12 June 2018
Secretaría de Justicia	María Luisa Esquivel	Judiciary	Government	12 June 2018
CEMyBS	Marco Antonio Tenorio	Women's rights/ violence prevention	Government	12 June 2018
SSEM	Sandra E. Vara	Security	Government	12 June 2018
SSEM	Francisco Javier Enríquez	Security	Government	12 June 2018
Secretaría del Trabajo	Alicia Trejo	Economics	Government	12 June 2018
IMCA	María del Carmen Fuentes	Health		12 June 2018
IMEJ	Anamely Mendieta	Women's rights		12 June 2018
SEDECO	Mayte Goyarza	Economics	Government	12 June 2018
CEMyBS	Karem Santa Cruz	Women's rights/ violence prevention	Government	12 June 2018
DH Zeferino Ladrillero	Citlalli Cleto Bustamente	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	12 June 2018
IEEM	Rocío Álvarez		Government	12 June 2018
Mujeres, Democracia y Ciudadanía, A.C.	Rosa María López	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	12 June 2018
DIFEM	Leonor Rosas Sánchez	Women's rights/ violence prevention	Government	12 June 2018
INM Naucalpan	Martha Moya	Women's rights/ violence prevention	Government	12 June 2018
Instituto de Salud del Estado de México	Berenice Rangel	Health	Government	12 June 2018
Consejo Estatal para el Desarrollo Integral de los Pueblos Indígenas	Mario Alejandro Reyes	Inclusion	Government	12 June 2018
Secretaría de Educación del Estado de México	Carlos A. Carmona	Education	Government	12 June 2018

Instituto de Salud del Estado de México	Miguel Ángel Martínez	Health	Government	12 June 2018
Centro Anáhuac de Estudios de la Mujer	María de la Luz Anaya	Women's rights	Academia	12 June 2018
Secretaría de Cultura	Cony Valverde Vilchis	Culture	Government	12 June 2018
CIEG UAEMEX	Rocío Álvarez Miranda	Women's rights	Academia	12 June 2018
Secretaría de Seguridad	Erika García Velázquez	Security	Government	12 June 2018
SEDAGRO	Areli Jiménez	Inclusion	Government	12 June 2018
Instituto Mexiquense del Emprendedor	Karla Rosa Salinas	Economic	Government	12 June 2018
CEMyBS	Lenica García	Women's rights/ violence prevention	Government	12 June 2018
COPLADEM	Sofía Espinoza	Planning	Government	12 June 2018
Mujeres, Democracia y Ciudadanía	Luis Alberto Morales	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	12 June 2018
Comisión de Atención a Víctimas	Viridiana Martínez Pérez	Violence prevention	Government	12 June 2018
Secretaría de Comunicaciones	Brenda Briseida Barajas	Communications	Government	12 June 2018
DIFEM	Karina Luna Gómez	Girls rights	Government	12 June 2018
Secretaría de Educación	Lizeth Bernal López	Education	Government	12 June 2018
Secretaría de Justicia y DDHH	Alejandro González	Justice	Government	12 June 2018
Secretaría del Trabajo	Román Ortega González	Economics	Government	12 June 2018
CEMyBS	Marisol Zarco	Women's rights/ violence prevention	Government	12 June 2018
CEMyBS	Alejandra Peralta	Women's rights/ violence prevention	Government	12 June 2018
CEAVEM	Aída López	Violence Prevention	Government	12 June 2018
SEDESEM	Esteban Campuzano	Inclusion	Government	12 June 2018
InfoEM	Adrián León Arce	State and municipal statistics	Government	12 June 2018
Secretaría de Salud	José Alberto Ángeles	Health	Government	12 June 2018

Secretaría de Desarrollo Urbano	Julieta Mendoza	Inclusion	Government	12 June 2018
Poder Judicial	Ma. Remedios Monroy	Justice	Government	12 June 2018
Ayuntamiento de Naucalpan	Juan Carlos Flores	Inclusion	Government	12 June 2018
Fiscalía del Estado de México	Irma Millán Velázquez	Justice	Government	12 June 2018
INMUJERES	José Luis Peña	Women's rights/ violence prevention	Government	12 June 2018
Comisionado de Búsqueda	Sol Salgado	Justice	Government	12 June 2018
CMDPDH	Carolina Nieto	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	12 June 2018
Observatorio Ciudadano Nacional del Femicidio	Anayeli Pérez	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	12 June 2018
DIF Estado de México	Norma Angélica Miranda	Girls rights	Government	12 June 2018
Tejiendo un Sueño, A.C.	Sandra Lucía Ruíz	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	12 June 2018
Ayuntamiento de Ecatepec	Lilia González Serna	Inclusion	Government	12 June 2018
CONAVIM	Mirta Rocha	Violence prevention	Government	12 June 2018
Yalocihuatil	Hermelinda López	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	12 June 2018

Consultation 4: Local Consultation – Workshop, Spotlight Initiative

Key recommendations: Generate legitimacy and a sense of ownership for Spotlight in Chihuahua by the different stakeholders involved through inclusive and participatory processes in the implementation of the initiative.

Name of organization/agency	Name and title of representative	Area of focus of work	Type of organization (civil society organization, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Dates of consultations
Fundación Comunitaria de la Frontera Norte	Mónica Chavira Espino	Women's rights/ violence prevention	CSO	June 13, 2018
Centros de Justicia para las Mujeres	Rocío Ivonne Ontiveros Minjarez	Women's rights/ violence Prevention	Government	June 13, 2018

Centros de Justicia para las Mujeres		Women's rights/ violence Prevention	Government	June 13, 2018
Congreso del Estado	Angelina Yadira Aguirre Nájera	Policy frameworks	Government	June 13, 2018
Comisión Ejecutiva de Atención a Víctimas	Blanca Bustillos	Women's rights/ violence Prevention	Government	June 13, 2018
Unión Europea Delegación México	Natalia Barreto	International Cooperation	EU delegation	June 13, 2018
Unión Europea Delegación México	Elefteria Pertinidou	International Cooperation	EU delegation	June 13, 2018
ICH Mujeres	Marco Pizarro	Women's Rights	Government	June 13, 2018
FEM – FGE	Wendy Paola Chávez	Justice	Government	June 13, 2018
FEM – FGE	Laura Irene Moreno	Justice	Government	June 13, 2018
ICH Mujeres	Vianei Salas Rodríguez	Women's Rights	Government	June 13, 2018
Instituto Estatal de Seguridad Pública	Juan Antonio Michel de Salazar	Justice	Government	June 13, 2018
SFP	Erika Santillana	Institutional strengthening	Government	June 13, 2018
Secretaría de Desarrollo Social	Víctor Quintana	Social Development	Government	June 13, 2018
Justicia para Nuestras Hijas AC	Viviana Batista	Women's rights/ violence Prevention	CSO	June 13, 2018
ICH Mujeres	Marcela Garay	Women's Rights	Government	June 13, 2018
Programa Compañeras	Jocelyn Hernández	Women's rights/ violence Prevention	CSO	June 13, 2018
Congreso del Estado	Lucero Espíndola	Policy frameworks	Government	June 13, 2018
SFP	Patricia López		Government	June 13, 2018
Mujeres por México en Chihuahua AC	Yolanda Vázquez	Women's rights/ violence Prevention	CSO	June 13, 2018
Instituto Estatal de Seguridad Pública	Pablo Camacho	Justice	Government	June 13, 2018
Instituto Chihuahuense de la Juventud	Bricia Ortiz	Youth	Government	June 13, 2018
Red de Discapacidad	Cristina Tavira	Women's rights/ violence Prevention	CSO	June 13, 2018

SEEECH	Abraham Pérez	Women's rights/ violence Prevention	CSO	June 13, 2018
Procuraduría de Protección a NNA	Luis Enrique Harris	Women's rights/ violence Prevention	Government	June 13, 2018
Red de Mujeres	Itzel González	Women's rights/ violence Prevention	CSO	June 13, 2018
Secretaría de Salud de Chihuahua	Daisy Acevedo	Health	Government	June 13, 2018
Sedatu	Lucía Chavira	Social development	Government	June 13, 2018
Fiscalía General del Estado	Irma Villanueva	Justice	Government	June 13, 2018

ANNEX 2: Communication and Visibility Plan

The CP communication and visibility strategy will follow the Spotlight Secretariat's guideline to promote a unified United Nations interagency image.

A- Objectives

- 1. Overall communication objectives**
 - a. To highlight the problem of the VAWG, and how it can get femicide as a consequence, in the public opinion; and,
 - b. To position the Spotlight Initiative on the public, political and media agenda as a program that seeks to prevent and eradicate femicide.
- 2. Target groups:** decision makers at federal, subnational and municipal level, opinion leaders, national and local mass media and private sector, women's movements, defenders of Women and Girls' rights, academia, CSO, girls, boys and adolescents, young people, women and men.
- 3. Specific objectives for each target group, related to the action's objectives and the phases of the Country Programme cycle**
 - a. To ensure that target populations are aware of the Spotlight Initiative and the work carried out by the United Nations and the EU within this initiative to overcome and prevent VAWG, with emphasis on femicide;
 - b. To create awareness among decision-makers on the importance of the Spotlight Initiative and the need to prevent and eradicate VAWG to fight femicide;
 - c. To involve opinion leaders within the Initiative to achieve placing it on the public agenda;
 - d. To engage the media in the issue and seek to become promoters and allies of the Initiative; and,
 - e. Engage the private sector and seek to become allies of the Initiative

B- Communication Activities

- 4. Main activities that will take place during the period covered by the communication and visibility plan**
 - a. Development of a creative concept and a narrative that allows to place the theme and the Initiative in the public imagination. This will include elements such as the definition of a hashtag, a slogan, look and feel, etc.;
 - b. Development of common key messages around the Initiative in line with the of Communicating as One and SDG guidelines;
 - c. Development of key messages that position the prevention of femicide and VAWG,

- as well as their specific approaches from the mandate of each agency;
- d. Development of a specific dissemination plan for the launch of the Initiative, which each agency can subsequently promote, within times and spaces programmed on the VAWG and femicide matters. The plan will include traditional media and digital media;
 - e. Production and dissemination of audiovisual materials; and,
 - f. High level event with the highest government authorities' participation to present the Initiative to the media and the community involved.

5. Communication tools selected

- a. Traditional media plan with interviews with designated spokespersons talking about the Initiative with emphasis on the Initiative pillars;
- b. Press releases;
- c. Social networks package with the messages described in section 4;
- d. Opinion column written by different representatives of the agencies and opinion leaders, placed in the spaces to which each agency has access;
- e. Partnerships with key digital platforms;
- f. Newspaper investigation reports on the subject;
- g. Audiovisual materials (radio and TV spots, gifs, banners, etc.) and infographics to simplify information; and,
- h. Call to the public (social networks) to viralize the initiative.

6. Completion of the communication objectives

- a. Number of mentions of the Initiative in traditional media and equivalent estimated economic amount (media monitoring company required); and,
- b. Social networks scope (engagement, reach, views, interactions, etc.). Monitoring company in social networks required.

XV. PHASE II ADDENDIUM TO MEXICO COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Programme Partner(s)

Government: The National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women (CONAVIM), the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), which acts as liaison between national and international bodies.

CSOs: Community-based non-governmental organizations and feminist collectives, civil society organizations working on gender equality and the rights of women, adolescents, and girls.

RUNOs: UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNODC and OHCHR.

Associated Agency: UNICEF

Programme Description: (5-10 lines)

Inter-institutional programme to strengthen, complement and support mechanisms, programmes, and initiatives from the federal, state (3 states), and municipal (5 municipalities) levels aimed at preventing, addressing, and eradicating femicide and other forms of violence against women, girls and adolescents (VAWGA) in Mexico. For Phase II, a consultation process was carried out to review the priorities established by the federal and local governments and civil society organizations, defining lines of work aimed at generating concrete results in: **1) Legislation**, to support and accompany state congresses and municipal councils in the incorporation of international standards on VAWGA and access to justice in legal frameworks, and the budgeting of resources for the prevention and elimination of VAWGA at the municipal level **2) Prevention**, to provide technical assistance for the implementation of the Comprehensive Primary Prevention Model developed by the federal government, including community and school prevention schemes for the consolidation of safe environments; **3) Attention**, to support the strengthening of the Federal Model for the Comprehensive Attention and Protection of Women, Girls, and Adolescents victims of violence, including strengthening the capacities of personnel in the health, police, judicial, and social sectors, in order to be able to implement adequately the Essential Services Package; **4) Data and knowledge management** to continue working on the strengthening of institutional capacities for the analysis, interpretation and use of data for the early identification of femicide risk; and **5) Civil Society** to provide financial support and training to Civil Society Organizations, prioritizing women's organizations, community organizations and feminist collectives in the target territories.

Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):

- State of Mexico (Naucalpan and Ecatepec);
- Chihuahua (Ciudad Juárez and Chihuahua);
- Guerrero (Chilpancingo).

1. Context update and key focus area

Changes in context

The COVID-19 pandemic has redefined the social and economic context in Mexico, revealing new challenges that demand an immediate response to contain its impact and negative effects on the rights of women, girls, and adolescents, including the increase and diversification of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWGA): According to data from the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System, a total of 3,741 violent deaths of women occurred in 2020. The above positions 2020 as the second deadliest year for women, girls, and adolescents in the last five years, after 2019. Domestic violence increased by 4.7% in 2020 compared to the previous year, while gender violence crimes showed an increase of 21.48%. Mexico's 911 line, also in 2020, received nationwide 260,067 emergency calls linked to some incident of violence against women (712 per day), representing an increase of 23.98% compared to 2019. In the first five months of 2021, VAWGA showed an upward trend. Official data updated to May 2021, show that femicides have increased by 7.1% over the same period in 2020 and other crimes, such as rape, by 30.5%.

As part of national actions in the field of substantive equality, the Government of Mexico developed the National Programme for Equality between Women and Men 2020-2024 (PROIGUALDAD), which articulates the efforts of federal government agencies and entities and sets out a horizon for change through six priority objectives, one of which is aimed at combating all types and modalities of VAWGA. PROIGUALDAD includes seven strategic lines that establish national priorities for progress in eliminating VAWGA. For five of them, the Spotlight initiative, in Phase II, represents an opportunity to support its effective implementation in terms of legislative harmonization; the transformation of behavior and sociocultural norms; the services and protection mechanisms provided by the State, attention, justice and reparation for harm; and the active, co-responsible, democratic, and effective participation of the different sectors of society in the prevention of VAWGA.

Also, as part of the strategy put forward by the Government of Mexico to eradicate violence against women, girls, and adolescents, the Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB), through CONAVIM, has drawn up a road map of priority actions for 2021 aimed at preventing and containing femicides and guaranteeing access to justice with a gender perspective for victims and survivors of violence. The course of action proposed by the federal Government includes the investment of public resources and coordinated and inter-institutional work with state and municipal governments, in particular with the institutions in the attention and justice sectors, with special emphasis on local prosecutors' offices, the Women's Justice Centers, the local mechanisms for the advancement of women, and the first-contact services in the territory. The objective is to strengthen a safe route of essential services for the comprehensive attention and protection of women, girls, and adolescents who are victims of violence and survivors of attempted femicide, as a measure of containment and prevention of femicide. Based on the work and results of Phase I in terms of institutional strengthening of state prosecutors' offices and the adoption/adaptation of the Essential Services Package for women and girls facing violence to local characteristics and contexts, and the complementary tools developed such as the nomination mechanism, the training curriculum and the communication strategy, Phase II represents a clear opportunity to provide the necessary technical support to the competent institutions to strengthen the safe route of essential services for its effective implementation at Federal level and in "Spotlight territories".

This is in addition to the various coordination mechanisms that the Government of Mexico has implemented to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls: in March 2019, the President of Mexico presented his National Strategy for the Comprehensive Protection of Women, Children, and Adolescents, and the Inter-Institutional Group on Strategies against Gender Violence has been formed, headed by the Ministry of the Interior, with the participation of representatives of CONAVIM, INMUJERES, the National System for the Development of the Family, the National Institute for Social Development, the Ministry of Public Education and the Justice System Support Unit of the Ministry of the Interior.

In June 2021, the most extensive electoral process in Mexico's history took place with renewals in the federal Chamber of Deputies, in the governorships of two of the three "Spotlight states" (Chihuahua and Guerrero), in the five "Spotlight municipalities" (Chihuahua, Cd. Juárez, Ecatepec, Naucalpan, and Chilpancingo), as well as in the local State congresses and municipality councils. This change of context in political terms implies challenges and opportunities for the initiative due to the redefinition of political and legislative agendas, as well as local priorities in terms of prevention, attention, and eradication of VAWGA and femicide.

Lessons Learned

Phase I yielded a number of lessons learned, both at the programme design, implementation, and management levels. At the design level, it is essential to ensure the clear and effective alignment of Phase II with the priorities identified in terms of prevention, attention, and eradication of VAWGA, and thus support high-impact government programs, strategies, and initiatives oriented toward concrete results from a more comprehensive and articulated vision of the actions.

At the implementation level, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic forced a redefinition of the work in the field in all pillars, all of which included an important field intervention component. Given the new implementation conditions, including mobility restrictions and social distancing, necessary adjustments were made to ensure the continuity of operations and the most effective fulfillment of the objectives set, ensuring people's health. The integration of the work plan and the consideration of the

means of intervention to implement Phase II must consider the lessons learned from Phase I and reinforce the programme's capacity to adapt to possible resurgences in the territories where Spotlight is being implemented and the consequent limitations that this would entail for the effective implementation of the project.

In terms of programme management, the Mid-Term Assessment (MTA) identified several bottlenecks associated with the need to strengthen and improve (i) coordination in the implementation of the initiative, between the UN Technical Team, the Technical Coordination of the Initiative and the national and local government counterparts; (ii) communication and accountability on the implementation of activities and results achieved towards the different partners and territories of the programme, including the Delegation of the European Union (DEU); and, (iii) the efficiency of the governance structure for strategic and operational decision making, technical implementation and monitoring of the initiative and working methods, including the clear definition of the roles and mechanisms of participation of the parties to the programme. **Based on the findings and as discussed in the High-Level Workshop, it was agreed to create a Core Group to facilitate the exchange of technical-operational information related to the Spotlight Initiative, composed of personnel from the Federal Government, the Civil Society Reference Group, the United Nations System and the Delegation of the European Union; clarify roles, responsibilities and functions of the parties involved in the implementation; generate spaces for the frequent exchange of information; as well as generate spaces for reflection on the results and activities that should be rethought for Phase II.**

The **CONAVIM**, will ensure that Programme's implementation is accurately aligned with Mexican Government's priorities on EAW. The **INMUJERES** will be responsible for providing advisory and articulating the Initiative with other policies on EAW and gender equality. The **MoFA** will facilitate the articulation between national authorities and UN Agencies. The **European Union Delegation** will provide a close follow-up of the Programme's implementation. In line with the UN Reform, **RCO** will lead the overall coordination of Programme's implementation, with the technical support of **UN Women**. **UN Agencies** will be responsible for Programme's implementation, coordination with local authorities and for including the Civil Society Reference Group in the planning and implementation of activities. The **Civil Society Reference Group** will keep providing advisory and will liaison with local organizations and women movements.

Phase II approach

To define a potential Phase II of the Spotlight initiative in Mexico, a High-Level Workshop²⁴ was held with the participation of the heads and representatives of the Delegation of the European Union to Mexico, the Government of Mexico by means of the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women and the Justice System Support Unit of the Ministry of the Interior, the National Institute for Women and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Civil Society Reference Group, as well as the Resident Coordinator and representatives of the six United Nations agencies involved in the implementation of Phase I of the programme. The workshop identified and agreed on strategic areas of work for Phase II and proposed improvements to working methods based on the results and lessons learned from Phase I, the recommendations of the MTA and the results of the consultation process with national and local counterparts and partners of the programme carried out by the UN System²⁵.

Based on the above, the proposal for Phase II seeks to effectively align the initiative with the Federal Government's priorities in terms of prevention, attention, punishment, and eradication of VAWGA; it also seeks to make a results-oriented strategic prioritization focused on areas with potential impact from a comprehensive and articulated vision of actions, considering the execution time. In this sense, the Phase II proposal involves a programmatic reconfiguration for implementation purposes and focuses on three priority areas of work and two cross-cutting areas, all of them aligned with the theory of change and the results of the Country Programme Document:

²⁴ The Workshop was held on June 23, 2021 at the premises of the Delegation of the European Union.

²⁵ Following the agreements of the Operational Steering Committee of Spotlight Global (April, 2021), the United Nations System Agencies, with the leadership of the Resident Coordinator in Mexico, carried out a preliminary consultation process with national, state, and municipal counterparts, as well as with the programme partners, to identify strategic programmatic lines and working methods for a possible Phase II with a more focused, efficient and impactful approach. The consultation process included dialogue and reflection with the main Spotlight partners, INMUJERES, CONAVIM, SEGOB, the Federal Legislative Branch, the local mechanisms for the advancement of women in the Spotlight territories, the CSOs that make up the programme's Reference Group, the implementing partners, as well as the Delegation of the European Union.

Priority Work Areas	Alignment with Spotlight Initiative Pillars
1. Legislation	Pillar 1 and 2
2. Prevention	Pillar 3
3. Attention	Pillars 2 and 4
Cross-sectional working areas	Alignment
4. Data and knowledge management	Pillar 5
5. Civil Society	Pillar 6

2. Programme Strategies

I. Legislation

The transformation of a discriminatory normative framework at Federal, State and Municipal levels is a long-term task with the potential for great impact on the rights of women, girls, and adolescents. Part of the lessons learned during Phase I, was the importance of working on this matter, in order to effectively transform lives of women, girls and adolescents against violence, due to the inconsistencies, non-compliments or negligence on the law. Leaving a sustainable change on laws with the harmonization of the law at the Federal and Local level, as well as reforming the Laws on women's access to a life free of violence, health, victims, children and adolescents among others on subjects like femicide, child femicide, administrative responsibilities. All with an inclusive process which included civil society and Spotlight's Reference Group.

Therefore, it is a priority for Phase II to follow up and complete the legislative reform packages at the federal and state levels resulting from Phase I with open parliament processes. In view of the new political situation resulting from the election results, Spotlight will provide technical support and accompany the federal and state congresses of the target territories so that legislation on VAWGA incorporates international standards on the human rights of women, girls, and adolescents. The process of reviewing and drafting proposals for legislative reforms will continue, with special emphasis on accelerating the harmonization of federal and state legislation to prevent, address, and punish VAWGA, particularly in the areas of access to justice, the definition of crimes and single criminal offences of VAWGA, and the strengthening of mechanisms for the advancement of women and justice centers. Technical support will be provided for the development of a legal and legislative strategy to ensure that women's rights are guaranteed at the municipal level, including the need to earmark gender-sensitive budgets for the prevention of and attention to VAWGA allocated to municipal governments. The above will be done in conjunction with civil society organizations of the broad women's movement in Mexico, in the states and municipalities of intervention.

As a result it is expected that women, girls and adolescents will have access to broader legal protection through federal, state, and municipal laws and regulations that are more adequate, comprehensive and in line with international standards, particularly the recommendations of International Committees ; also, the foundations will have been laid for municipal governments to earmark specific resources for the implementation of municipal actions and programmes aimed at promoting equality and the eradication of VAWGA, within the framework of their powers and responsibilities established in various legal instruments on the subject.

To name some of the activities that will be held in this area are:

1. Promotion of legislative reform packages on the federal and state levels resulting from Phase I with consultative processes (open parliament);
2. Technical support to the drafting and technical review of new bills on EAWG, including advocacy and lobbying with parliamentary groups;
3. Analysis and development of proposals for legislative initiatives/reforms at federal and state level on priority issues with focus on access to justice .

4. Review of the normative and administrative legislation and accompaniment with officials for budget allocation to 5 municipal governments for the prevention, care, and reduction of VAWGA.

II. Prevention

The work done during the Phase I of Spotlight was to contribute to the transformation of socio-cultural norms that legitimize and reproduce VAWGA. Part of the lessons learned during this Phase were the importance of looking at traditional gender roles, as well as discrimination and inequality in the exercise of power, Spotlight's Phase I was oriented to interventions for the development and implementation of methodologies at communities and schools interventions for the prevention of VAWGA, the definition of safe spaces for women, girls, and adolescents with women's leadership, capacity building to transform the way the media report and portray incidents of VAWGA, as well as capacity building of institutions linked to prevention.

For Phase II, the focus will be on comprehensive primary prevention of VAWGA and community mobilization. To that end, it will contribute to the process of integrating the Government of Mexico's Comprehensive Primary Prevention Model, based on a strategy that includes coordination mechanisms among the various levels of government to establish concrete medium- and long-term prevention processes and mechanisms. Regarding community mobilization, work will include the improvement/rehabilitation/recovery of safe space in the Spotlight territories, based on the strengthening and promotion of women's, girls', and adolescents' leadership, as well as the intervention strategy with the school community (that is to be launched under phase 2). The findings and experiences generated in Phase I will be recovered for their implementation in other sectors of the Spotlight territories and to build a harmonized methodological proposal. Finally, the implementation and operation of the standardized model for the re-education of men who commit VAWGA will be monitored by the staff of institutions that have legal authority in the area of re-education, and its implementation will be promoted both in judicial settings and by taking the content directly to the communities.

As a result, the foundations will have been laid for nationwide territorial implementation of the Comprehensive Model for the Primary Prevention of VAWGA; there will be a proven methodology for community and school-based intervention for the prevention of VAWGA, and the application of the standardized model for the re-education of men who commit VAWGA in the "Spotlight territories".

For this area of work, the main activities will be:

1. A strategy for the implementation of the Comprehensive Model for the Primary Prevention of VAWGA.
2. An implementation for community strengthening (recovery of safe spaces) and educational environment.
3. Technical support to the implementation of the national Model on reeducation of male aggressors.
4. Development of communication and advocacy campaigns to promote gender social norms transformation.

III. Attention

During Phase I, the Spotlight Initiative focused its efforts on strengthening the capacities of public officials for a better response to VAWG (Pillars 2 and 4), as well as the development of tools to improve the provision of essential services for women and girls facing violence, across the health, police, justice and social sectors.

Building on the capacities and knowledge analysis conducted, Spotlight Initiative developed a training platform and specialized curricula's with the objective to strength the abilities, knowledge and performance of public officials working with women and girls on the different sectors. An adaptation of the Essential Services Package (ESP) to the local level and a nomination mechanism was developed with the objective to promote the inclusion of the standards, guidelines and essential services on it, as well as to in determine on which extent they are fulfilled. Several communication materials to promote the rights and defense mechanisms for the access to the essential services were also elaborated.

With the results and lessons learned from the implementation of the previously mentioned tools in the Spotlight territories on Phase II, the Spotlight initiative will provide technical assistance and accompaniment to the relevant institutions to strengthen the Model for the "Comprehensive Attention

and Protection of Women, Girls, and Adolescents living with violence” - developed by the Federal Government of Mexico. This Model is based on the full adaptation of the ESP to the Mexican context and with an effective application on the territorial level, deep down this means to scale-up the experiences from the local implementation of Phase 1. The strategy includes an update to the Model of Attention for Women's Justice Centers, the standardization of the local attention units covered by the Model based on the standards defined in the ESP, a methodology for effective monitoring of the implementation of the Model, and capacity-building for providers of attention and protection services with emphasis on the municipal level. This will be done with an intersectional approach and with special attention to women, girls, and adolescents who are in a situation of greater vulnerability, including girls, boys, and adolescents who are indirect victims of femicide. Finally, technical support will be provided to the Federal, State and Local government authorities in charge of the fight against violence to women for information campaigns on the routes of action, services, and existing mechanisms for dealing with cases of VAWGA.

In addition, the programme will seek to consolidate and make operational the tools transmitted to public officials, contributing to the strengthening of attention in the police, judicial, and social sectors, as well as the process of adopting guidelines for the provision of essential services for women, girls, and adolescents who are victims of violence and survivors of femicide. To this end, work will continue –in due consultation - with state prosecutors' offices to strengthen the investigation of cases of VAWGA, femicide and violent deaths of women, girls, and adolescents with due diligence and a gender perspective, and to improve the integration of files (investigation files/preliminary investigations) on such cases; in addition, efforts will be made to support the work of local public security agencies by promoting a technical norm for the standardization of police units specializing in the attention and prevention of incidents of VAWGA and the training of their personnel.

As a result, it is expected to produce a Model for the Comprehensive Attention and Protection of Women, Girls, and Adolescents living with violence that establishes standards for the provision of essential services, as well as tools for effective territorial implementation on the national level and adequate monitoring. Similarly, it aims to increase the skills and tools of the personnel involved in the justice process will have the to investigate cases of VAWGA and femicides with due diligence and a gender perspective paired with a strengthened Gender Violence Alert mechanism.

Therefore, the main activities for this area will be:

1. Strengthening of the existing Model of Comprehensive Care and Protection for women, girls, and adolescents who experience violence.
2. Strengthening of Justice Centres and Local Care Units (including development and/or strengthening of operating regulations) in the geographical areas of implementation of the programme
3. Capacity-building for public officials who provide essential services for the care and protection of women, adolescents, and girls victims of violence at federal, state and municipal levels,
4. Capacity-building of personnel involved in the law enforcement process for the investigation of cases of VAWGA and femicides at federal, state and municipal levels,
5. Elaboration of a methodology for the analysis of investigation files and preliminary investigations, developed within the framework of Spotlight, with respect to cases of VAWGA and femicide.
6. Formation and operation of police units specialized in VAWGA at federal, state and municipal levels,
7. Training of lawyers and staff of specialized prosecutors' offices with gender-responsive budgeting and human rights to comprehensively address cases of VAWGA and femicide at federal and state levels,
8. Design of a set of indicators to evaluate and monitor the public measures to address EAVW as a result of the Gender Violence Alerts declared by the CONAVIM.

IV. Data and knowledge management

During Phase 1, three knowledge documents were elaborated under Pillar 5 on Data and Knowledge management: 1) A document oriented to create a dialogue between the main stakeholders to define a conceptual framework and classifications in order to allow the homologation and interoperability, as an important finding it was the identification of specific needs regarding the development of capacities for each phase of the statistical process to strengthen local institutions; 2) A document with tools to

improve the use of registries in the prevention, attention, sanction and reparation of the VAWG, including tools that allow to measure the risk women experience as an early stage and that lays the foundation to define a Femicide Risk Early Identification System (alert); and 3) a qualitative analysis for the prioritization of actions and decision making to propose action plans to local institutions with strategic recommendations.

It was clear that even though the Initiative had an important role for development and adequate measurement of data about VAWGA there was still a lot of work that needed to be done on this matter. From Phase I, we had learned to work alongside institutions for improving data gathering on VAWGA, identifying good practices on recollection, systematization, analysis and diffusion of statistics on VAWGA at a municipal and state level. We have identified opportunity areas for improvement on the systems for administration of statistics and developed a strategy for data gathering

In terms of generating knowledge for informed decision-making by the institutions, experiences and good practices developed in the framework of the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in its different pillars will be documented and systematized. Special emphasis will be put on projects implemented by civil society, community, and grassroots organizations for the prevention and attention of VAWGA and femicide financed with funds from the programme.

Spotlight will work on capacity building actions for the analysis, interpretation and use of data on VAWGA cases for the early identification of femicide risk, based on local information in coordination with and at the request of the federal government. As a result, the technical basis of the Femicide Risk Early Identification System for territorial application will have been established, and the good practices of the Spotlight Initiative will have been documented, which will contribute to its sustainability and have the potential to be replicated in other contexts.

The activities for this area will be:

1. Femicide Risk Early Identification System (alert)
2. Capacity building for the analysis, interpretation, and use of VAWGA data and statistics for decision making and technical assistance on strengthening BANAVIM.
3. Exchange of experiences and good data practices.

V. Civil society

The lessons learned from Phase I, showed the importance of supporting Civil Society Groups in a variety of manners. Psychosocial support for people in charge of giving direct support to women, girls and adolescents victims of violence, as well as direct support to grassroots organizations and women's movements working with victims of violence, which helped them improved their services, and more important, allowed them to continue their work due to the lack of financial support.

Civil society organizations (CSOs), especially local women's, community-based, and grassroots organizations, have played a critical role in the prevention, documentation, and visibility of VAWGA, and have worked with survivors and indirect victims to seek justice, often with scarce resources and under threat of violence. To contribute to the strengthening of local capacities and the sustainability of results, it is necessary for Phase II to continue providing financial and technical support to CSOs, with emphasis on women's organizations, community and grassroots organizations, and feminist collectives, identified for their work in favor of the human rights of women, girls, and adolescents in the 3 states and 5 municipalities covered by the Program. This is with the aim to strengthen their territorial work in the area of prevention and attention to VAWG, and to be able to provide direct social, financial and legal assistance to women victims of violence. There is also a need to extend training to aspects that contribute to financial sustainability beyond Spotlight, such as fundraising and project submission to calls for proposals.

As a result, the local capacities of civil society will have been strengthened to continue working on the prevention of VAWGA and femicide, and to provide assistance, accompaniment, and psychosocial, technical, legal, and financial support to women and girls who are victims and survivors of violence on the territorial level.

Phase II proposal also aims to respond to Civil Society Reference Group's requests and demands to invest more in CSO, expressed during and through the consultation process to design the second phase, which is why 50% of the overall of the Programme Outcome Costs of the Initiative will be delivered via CSOs (see attached Budget).

The activities that will be held during Phase II will be:

1. Trainings and technical assistance to CSO and women's movements to strengthen their administrative, financial and assistance to survivors capacities.
2. Trainings and support to CSO to increase their skills on self-protection and self-care
3. Financing of CSO's projects and needs regarding the support to women and girls survivors.

3. Sustainability Strategy

The Phase II programme strategy consolidates and directly contributes to the sustainability of actions by supporting the strengthening and implementation of high-impact, results-oriented government programmes and initiatives with potential for national application, such as the Model for Comprehensive Primary Prevention of VAWGA and the Model for the Comprehensive Attention and Protection of Women, Girls, and Adolescents Victims of Violence.

The development and use of proven tools and methodologies in key areas, such as the Methodology for the investigation of cases of femicide and violent deaths of women, girls, and adolescents with due diligence and a gender perspective, and the Methodology to improve the integration of files (investigation files/preliminary investigations) on cases of VAWGA and femicide, strengthen the work of the State as they are useful tools that can be replicated in other contexts. In addition, Phase II has a greater emphasis on the creation of local capacities of civil society for the sustainability of its territorial work in the prevention and attention of VAWGA beyond the duration and funding of Spotlight, as well as on knowledge management for the documentation and systematization of experiences and good practices of the initiative that have the potential to be replicated in other territories. An example of these is the Methodology of community intervention for the prevention of VAWGA based on the recovery of public spaces and the participation and leadership of women, girls, and adolescents, which was part of the experiences of phase I and will continue, as explained before on the area II of work of Prevention.

Beyond these programmatic considerations, in follow-up to the recommendations of the MTR, the Spotlight Technical Team, in close coordination with the European Union Delegation and the relevant Mexican Government agencies and in liaison with civil society, will develop the proposal of a sustainability plan that includes an exit strategy specifying precise lines of action on how to continue the progress achieved once the Programme funding ends. This sustainability plan shall take into consideration the lessons learned during the implementation of Phase I, as well as those derived from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The sustainability plan shall take into consideration the following steps to become an effort that considers the different causes of structural vulnerability linked to VAWGA in the territories where Spotlight is deployed, and may include some of the following elements:

- Definition of Objectives and Strategic Goals;
- Definition of key performance indicators;
- Definition of an implementation plan:
 - Participation of all stakeholders involved in the sustainability of the programme, prioritizing the engagement of CSOs,
 - Definition of individual and collective responsibilities for each target,
 - Working on the mobilization of resources to CSOs, focusing on grassroots organizations, in order to support their work and strengthening their capacities. ,
 - Definition of resources needed to follow-up on goals and scope of indicators accordingly,
 - Designation of governance and establishment of communication channels at agreed intervals; and
- Design of a Monitoring and Evaluation plan that allows the parties involved to know the state of progress and/or problems that emerge throughout the sustainability plan.

XVI. BUDGET SUMMARY

Mexico Country Programme

A full detailed budget is available in Excel format

BUDGET BY UNDG CATEGORIES																	
PHASE I + PHASE II COMBINED																	
UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNFPA		UNWOMEN		UNICEF		UNODC		OHCHR		TOTAL USD			% by UNDG categor	
	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Grand Total	%	
1. Staff and other personnel	101,685	116,675	-	96,123	-	-	220,279	410,681	176,292	129,323	201,600	167,958	588,136	809,647	1,399,105	2,208,752	10%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	9,000	-	25,981	-	-	-	-	51,483	-	59,969	-	10,000	-	156,434	-	156,434	2%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4. Contractual services	1,010,451	-	1,515,095	172,437	1,709,362	-	202,555	-	917,720	41,250	275,416	-	5,630,599	213,687	5,844,286	67%	
5. Travel	27,270	-	119,072	-	121,444	-	-	-	48,019	55,000	80,000	-	395,805	55,000	450,805	5%	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	27,250	-	239,702	-	504,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	771,723	-	771,723	9%	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	80,085	5,500	110,810	-	324,994	-	5,400	-	112,317	-	13,401	-	647,007	5,500	652,507	8%	
Total Direct Costs	1,255,742	122,175	2,010,660	268,560	2,660,571	220,279	670,119	176,292	1,267,349	297,850	546,775	588,136	8,411,215	1,673,292	10,084,507	93%	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	87,902	-	140,746	-	186,240	-	46,908	-	88,714	-	38,274	-	588,785	-	588,785	7%	
TOTAL Costs	1,343,644	122,175	2,151,406	268,560	2,846,811	220,279	717,027	176,292	1,356,063	297,850	585,049	588,136	9,000,000	1,673,292	10,673,292	100%	

SUMMARY BY OUTCOME (EU funds only)							
PHASE I + PHASE II COMBINED							
OUTCOME/PILLAR	UNDP	UNFPA	UNWOMEN	UNICEF	UNODC	OHCHR	TOTAL USD
	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)
OUTCOME 1	98,828	-	588,918	-	-	36,510	724,256
OUTCOME 2	385,873	209,280	50,467	99,672	203,393	180,000	1,128,685
OUTCOME 3	191,685	768,637	124,151	304,643	383,671	82,001	1,854,787
OUTCOME 4	20,000	697,233	175,702	187,056	433,514	-	1,513,504
OUTCOME 5	122,000	94,300	564,746	-	132,784	54,870	968,699
OUTCOME 6	27,250	-	471,594	-	-	63,905	562,750
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS	845,637	1,769,449	1,975,578	591,371	1,153,361	417,286	6,752,681
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	410,105	241,211	684,993	78,748	113,988	129,489	1,658,535
Total Direct Costs	1,255,742	2,010,660	2,660,571	670,119	1,267,349	546,775	8,411,215
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	87,902	140,746	186,240	46,908	88,714	38,274	588,785
TOTAL Costs	1,343,644	2,151,406	2,846,811	717,027	1,356,063	585,049	9,000,000

XVII. Original Signed Cover Page

Mexico Country Programme Document



**Spotlight
Initiative**
*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations



**Spotlight
Initiative**

*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*

COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

MEXICO

December 2018



**Spotlight
Initiative**
*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations



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COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

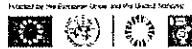
<p>Programme Title: Spotlight Country Programme in Mexico</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UNDP UN Women UNFPA OHCHR UNODC UNICEF</p>																								
<p>Programme Contact: Antonio Molpeceres Resident Coordinator in Mexico Montes Urales 440, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec Tel. +52 (55) 4000-9754 antonio.molpeceres@one.un.org</p>	<p>Programme Partner(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: The National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women (CONAVIM, in Spanish) and the National Women Institute (INMUJERES) as main programme counterparties. - Non-government, community, and collective organizations. - Civil Society Organizations. - Private Sector. 																								
<p>Programme Country: Mexico</p>	<p>Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): State of Mexico (Naucalpan & Ecatepec), Chihuahua (Ciudad Juarez & Chihuahua), and Guerrero (Chilpancingo).</p>																								
<p>Programme Description:</p> <p><i>Interagency programme to strengthen, complement, and support the existing mechanisms, programmes, and initiatives at a federal, state, and municipal level to eradicate femicide and other forms of violence against women and girls in Mexico. The Spotlight initiative in Mexico will have a specific focus on access to justice and the fight against impunity in Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG, in Spanish) and femicides; strengthening mechanisms for institutional monitoring, statistics, and selected nationwide and statewide statistics and responses; along with an emphasis on innovative prevention models focused on key populations, promoting community engagement.</i></p>	<p>Total Cost of the Spotlight Country Programme (including estimated Unfunded Budget): USD 11,882,393</p> <p>Total Funded Cost of the Spotlight Country Programme (Spotlight Phase I and UN Agency contribution): USD 7,499,365</p> <p>Breakdown of Total Funded Cost by RUNO:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="870 1371 1380 1755"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of RUNOs</th> <th>Spotlight Phase I (USD)</th> <th>UN Agency Contributions (USD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNW</td> <td>2,031,164</td> <td>114,457</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>1,475,705</td> <td>209,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>741,446</td> <td>70,675</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>717,027</td> <td>176,292</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNODC</td> <td>953,840</td> <td>271,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OHCHR</td> <td>380,818</td> <td>357,841</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>6,300,000</td> <td>1,199,366</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)	UNW	2,031,164	114,457	UNFPA	1,475,705	209,100	UNDP	741,446	70,675	UNICEF	717,027	176,292	UNODC	953,840	271,000	OHCHR	380,818	357,841	TOTAL	6,300,000	1,199,366
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Estimated No. of Beneficiaries			Indicative numbers
	Direct	Indirect	
Women	2.30 million	5.18 million	
Girls	1.50 million	2.22 million	
Men	200 thousand	5.70 million	
Boys	700 thousand	1.00 million	
TOTAL	4.70 million	14.10 million	

Note: A breakdown and analysis by intersecting forms of discrimination should be provided in the body of this document.

Start Date: 1 December 2018
End Date: 30 November 2022
Total duration (in months): 48 months



<p>Recipient UN Organization United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Katyna Argueña Resident Representative at Signature Date & Seal</p>	<p>Government of Mexico Name of Representative: Name of Agency/Ministry: Comisión Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar la Violencia Contra las Mujeres (CONAVIM)</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN) Belen Sanz Representative Signature Date & Seal</p>	<p>Signature Name of Agency Date & Seal</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Arie Hoekman Representative Date & Seal</p>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Fyfe Wako, Chief (SMS) Signature Date & Seal</p>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Antonino De Leo Representative Signature Date & Seal</p>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Christian Skoog Representative Signature Date & Seal</p>	
<p>UN Resident Coordinator Mexico Antonio Molpeceres Signature Date & Seal</p>	



Spotlight Initiative
To eliminate violence against women and girls



The UN Executive Office of the Secretary General:

Ms. Amina J. Mohammed

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Table B - BUDGET by UNDG CATEGORIES and SUMMARY BY OUTCOME

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: MEXICO

BUDGET BY UNDG CATEGORIES

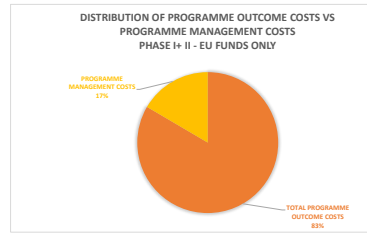
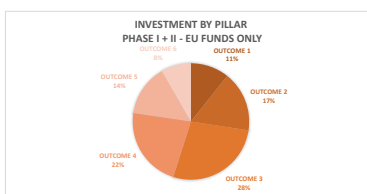
PHASE I + PHASE II COMBINED	UNDP		UNFPA		UNWOMEN		UNICEF		UNODC		OHCHR		TOTAL USD		% by UNDG category	
	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Grand Total	%
	1. Staff and other personnel	101,685	116,675	-	96,123	-	220,279	410,681	176,292	129,323	201,600	167,958	188,136	809,647	1,399,105	2,208,752
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	9,000	-	25,981	-	-	-	51,483	-	-	-	10,000	-	156,434	-	156,434	2%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4. Contractual services	1,010,451	-	1,515,095	172,437	1,709,382	-	202,555	-	917,270	41,250	275,416	-	5,630,939	213,687	5,844,286	67%
5. Travel	27,270	-	119,072	-	121,444	-	-	-	48,019	55,000	80,000	-	359,805	55,000	450,805	2%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	27,250	-	359,702	-	564,721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	771,723	-	771,723	9%
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	80,085	5,500	110,810	-	324,994	-	5,400	-	112,317	-	13,401	-	647,007	5,500	652,507	8%
Total Direct Costs	1,255,742	122,175	2,010,669	268,546	2,669,571	220,279	678,119	176,292	1,267,840	297,850	566,775	588,136	8,411,215	1,673,292	10,084,507	93%
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	87,502	-	140,746	-	186,240	-	46,988	-	88,714	-	38,274	-	588,785	-	588,785	7%
TOTAL Costs	1,343,644	122,175	2,151,406	268,546	2,846,811	220,279	717,027	176,292	1,356,063	297,850	585,049	588,136	9,000,000	1,673,292	10,673,292	100%

PHASE I	UNDP		UNFPA		UNWOMEN		UNICEF		UNODC		OHCHR		TOTAL USD		% by UNDG category						
Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Grand Total	%						
1. Staff and other personnel	70,875	-	61,875	-	114,457	-	410,681	-	176,292	-	-	-	-	70,088	186,000	70,088	357,842	550,858	967,140	1,517,998	9%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	9,000	-	25,981	-	-	-	51,483	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	6,234	10,000	-	-	102,699	-	102,699	2%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4. Contractual services	549,335	-	1,085,898	147,235	1,222,374	-	202,555	-	654,780	30,000	182,415	-	3,901,357	177,225	4,078,583	66%					
5. Travel	27,270	-	94,072	-	101,444	-	-	-	48,019	55,000	80,000	-	350,805	55,000	405,805	6%					
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	27,250	-	111,702	-	249,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388,424	-	388,424	7%					
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	80,085	5,500	57,511	-	324,994	-	5,400	-	112,317	-	13,401	-	593,708	-	593,708	10%					
Total Direct Costs	892,841	70,875	1,374,341	209,100	1,882,284	114,457	678,119	176,292	891,439	271,000	355,384	357,842	5,887,851	1,199,366	7,087,216	93%					
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	48,506	-	96,541	-	112,280	-	46,308	-	82,601	-	24,913	-	412,150	-	412,150	7%					
TOTAL Costs	741,446	70,875	1,470,795	209,100	2,011,164	114,457	717,027	176,292	953,840	271,000	380,818	357,842	6,300,000	1,199,366	7,499,366	100%					

PHASE II	UNDP		UNFPA		UNWOMEN		UNICEF		UNODC		OHCHR		TOTAL USD		% by UNDG category							
Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Spotlight EU Contribution (USD)	RUNO Contrib. (USD)	Grand Total	%							
1. Staff and other personnel	101,685	46,000	-	34,245	-	105,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,215	15,600	97,870	230,294	218,790	431,965	690,754	10%	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,735	-	53,735	2%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	
4. Contractual services	461,216	-	421,198	25,212	486,988	-	-	-	262,940	11,230	93,000	-	1,729,242	36,462	1,765,703	49%						
5. Travel	-	-	25,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	45,000	2%						
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	-	128,000	-	235,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383,299	-	383,299	15%						
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0	5,500	53,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,299	5,500	58,799	2%						
Total Direct Costs	562,801	51,500	631,497	59,460	762,287	105,822	-	-	375,910	26,830	190,870	230,294	2,523,364	474,926	2,997,291	93%						
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	39,376	-	42,205	-	53,350	-	-	-	26,314	-	13,301	-	176,636	-	176,636	7%						
TOTAL Costs	602,188	51,500	673,701	59,460	815,647	105,822	-	-	402,223	26,830	204,211	230,294	2,700,000	474,926	3,174,926	100%						

SUMMARY BY OUTCOME (EU funds only)

PHASE I + PHASE II COMBINED	UNDP	UNFPA	UNWOMEN	UNICEF	UNODC	OHCHR	TOTAL USD
Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)
OUTCOME 1	98,828	-	588,918	-	-	36,510	724,256
OUTCOME 2	385,873	209,280	50,467	99,672	203,331	180,000	1,138,685
OUTCOME 3	191,085	758,917	124,151	354,018	493,673	82,505	1,894,787
OUTCOME 4	200,000	697,233	175,702	37,056	433,514	-	1,433,504
OUTCOME 5	122,000	94,300	364,746	-	132,784	54,870	688,699
OUTCOME 6	27,250	-	471,554	-	-	63,305	562,759
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS	845,837	1,769,648	1,979,578	581,371	1,153,361	417,286	6,152,061
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	410,105	241,211	684,993	78,248	113,988	139,489	1,658,535
Total Direct Costs	1,255,742	2,010,669	2,669,572	679,119	1,267,349	546,775	8,411,215
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	87,502	-	140,746	-	186,240	-	46,988
TOTAL Costs	1,343,644	2,151,406	2,846,811	717,027	1,356,063	585,049	9,000,000



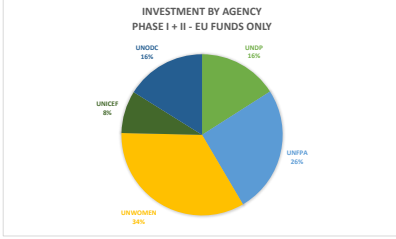
PHASE I	UNDP	UNFPA	UNWOMEN	UNICEF	UNODC	OHCHR	TOTAL USD
Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)
OUTCOME 1	8,828	-	417,152	-	-	36,510	462,490
OUTCOME 2	327,873	-	-	99,672	45,923	180,000	653,468
OUTCOME 3	-	454,357	124,151	304,643	203,731	-	1,086,882
OUTCOME 4	-	697,233	-	37,056	433,514	-	1,317,802
OUTCOME 5	-	94,300	364,746	-	132,784	-	591,829
OUTCOME 6	27,250	-	468,061	-	-	63,905	559,217

TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS	363,951	1,245,889	1,374,110	591,371	815,951	280,415	4,671,687
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	328,989	133,275	524,175	78,748	75,458	75,459	1,216,164
Total Direct Costs	692,941	1,379,164	1,898,285	670,119	891,419	355,904	5,887,851
Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	48,506	76,541	131,890	46,308	62,450	31,513	413,150
TOTAL Costs	741,446	1,455,705	2,031,164	717,027	953,869	387,417	6,300,000

PHASE II							
OUTCOME/PILLAR	UNDP	UNFPA	UNWOMEN	UNICEF	UNODC	OHCHR	TOTAL USD
	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)	Spotlight EU contribution (USD)
OUTCOME 1 - LEGISLATIVE	80,000		171,266				251,266
OUTCOME 2 - PREVENTION	58,000	209,280	50,467		117,470		475,217
OUTCOME 3 - ATTENTION	191,683	314,280			179,940	82,001	767,904
OUTCOME 4 - DATA	30,000		175,703				205,703
OUTCOME 5 - CIVIL SOCIETY	122,000		200,000			54,870	376,870
OUTCOME 6			9,533				9,533
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS	481,683	523,560	497,468		317,410	136,870	2,000,991
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	81,116	107,937	160,819		38,550	64,000	442,421
Total Direct Costs	562,801	631,497	658,287		355,969	200,870	2,522,364
Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	39,639	44,205	45,580		25,214	13,541	176,639
TOTAL Costs	602,440	675,701	703,867		381,183	214,411	2,700,000

TABLE C with DETAILED BUDGET (PHASE I+II) can be found in the next tab

* The PMAC in this chart does not include the mandatory Phase I Mid-term Assessment, and communication & visibility costs. As per the Spotlight guidance those elements did not count toward the 18% threshold.



Output 3.6: Formation and operation of police units specialized in VAWGA																							
Activity 3.6.1: Analysis of results and conditions of UPVECVIMAs operating in Spotlight territories + cases of excess																							
3	3.6.1	Contractual Services	UNODC	\$	-	1	548,735	1 set	4	548,735.00		548,735.00							48,735	0	48,735	New Activity, Elaboración de documento Technical	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 3.6.1:																							
Sub-Total Output 3.6:																							
Output 3.7: Training of lawyers and staff of specialized prosecutors' offices with gender-responsive budgeting and human rights to comprehensively address cases of VAWGA and femicide																							
Activity 3.7.1: Analysis of the current training status of lawyers and personal of JCW dealing with VAWGA and fem																							
3	3.7.1	Contractual Services	UNDP	\$	-	1	35,000	1 Lump Sum	4	35,000		35,000							35,000	0	35,000	New Activity, Elaboración de un documento y estrategia	Payment/Transfer to CIO
Sub-Total Activity 3.7.1:																							
Activity 3.7.2: Implementation of the curriculum model for the training of lawyers and personal of the JCW who d																							
3	3.7.2	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	\$	-	1	76,685	1 Lump Sum	1	76,685		76,685							76,685	0	76,685	New Activity, Consultoría para la elaboración de contenidos	Other
Sub-Total Activity 3.7.2:																							
Activity 3.7.3: Translation of the training contents for lawyers and personal of the CIM generated in the virtual m																							
3	3.7.3	Contractual Services	UNDP	\$	-	1	20,000	1 Lump Sum	4	20,000		20,000							20,000	0	20,000	New Activity, Consultoría para elaborar una plataforma com	Other
Sub-Total Activity 3.7.3:																							
Activity 3.7.4: Establishment of a space for feedback and technical collaboration on the institutional level, inclu																							
3	3.7.4	Contractual Services	OHCHR	\$	-	1	54,800	10 months	4	48,000		48,000							48,000	0	48,000	New Activity, Consultoría para la organización de un	Payment/Transfer to CIO
Sub-Total Activity 3.7.4:																							
Activity 3.7.5: Development of a collaborative proposal for the integration of minimum elements for training with																							
3	3.7.5	Contractual Services	UNODC	\$	-	1	28,735	1 set	4	28,735.00		28,735.00							28,735	0	28,735	New Activity, Consultoría para el desarrollo de un	Payment/Transfer to CIO
Sub-Total Activity 3.7.5:																							
Activity 3.7.6: Development of a protocol proposal for the reception, attention, and channelling of emerging rep																							
3	3.7.6	Contractual Services	UNODC	\$	-	1	30,000	1 set	4	30,000.00		30,000.00							30,000	0	30,000	New Activity, Desarrollo de un documento propuesta de	Payment/Transfer to CIO
Sub-Total Activity 3.7.6:																							
Sub-Total Output 3.7:																							
Output 3.8: Evaluation of the Gender Violence Alert																							
Activity 3.8.1: Implementation of the developed indicators proposal with																							
3	3.8.1	Contractual Services	OHCHR	\$	-	1	16,000	4 Months	4	16,000		16,000							16,000	0	16,000	New Activity, Desarrollo e implementación de un	Payment/Transfer to CIO
Sub-Total Activity 3.8.1:																							
Sub-Total Output 3.8:																							
Sub-Total OUTPUT 3.8:																							
PHASE 1: OUTCOME 5: DATA/ PHASE 2 Outcome 4: Data																							
Output 4.1: Femicide Risk Early Identification System (alert)																							
Activity 4.1.1: Definition of the priority variables of femicidal risk.																							
4	4.1.1	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	-	1	10,000	1 Lump Sum	4	10,000		10,000							10,000	0	10,000	New Activity, Consultoría para la definición de prioridades	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.1:																							
Activity 4.1.2: Database/system design for case entry.																							
4	4.1.2	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	-	1	15,000	1 Lump Sum	4	15,000		15,000							15,000	0	15,000	New Activity, Consultoría para el diseño de una base de	Payment/Transfer to CIO
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.2:																							
Activity 4.1.3: Identification of technological tools in the states and municipalities for linkage with the early warning system.																							
4	4.1.3	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	-	1	10,000	1 Lump Sum	4	10,000		10,000							10,000	0	10,000	New Activity, Consultoría para la elaboración de un	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.3:																							
Activity 4.1.4: Piloting the use and operation of the database.																							
4	4.1.4	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	-	1	15,000	1 Lump Sum	4	15,000		15,000							15,000	0	15,000	New Activity, Consultoría para realizar el pilotaje de la	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.4:																							
Sub-Total Output 4.1:																							
Output 4.2: Capacity building for the analysis, interpretation, and use of VAWGA data and statistics for decision making and Technical assistance on strengthening BANAVIM.																							
Activity 4.2.1: Self-organized virtual course to strengthen the capacities of BANAVIM's local liaisons in the use, management, and interpretation of information on VAWG. Translation of inputs (from Phase 1) to e-course to be implemented in the training platform.																							
4	4.2.1	Contractual Services	UNDP	\$	-	1	20,000	1 Lump Sum	4	20,000		20,000							20,000	0	20,000	New Activity, Consultoría para la elaboración de una	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.1:																							
Activity 4.2.2: Elaborar un diagnóstico de la calidad y el funcionamiento de los sistemas estadísticos de salud, fiscalía e impartición de justicia en materia de VCMN																							
5	5.1.1	Contractual Services	UNODC	\$	22,166	4	-												22,166	0	22,166	Completed in Phase 1. Consultoría para elaborar estudios	Payment to Individual Consultant
5	5.1.1	Travel	UNODC	\$	13,853.70	5	-												13,854	0	13,854	Completed in Phase 1. Viajes (DGA) Viajes a 8 ciudades: 3	Other
5	5.1.1	Travel	UNODC	\$	693.26	5	-												693	0	693	Completed in Phase 1. Viajes (Terrestrial Expenses)	Other
5	5.1.1	Travel	UNODC	\$	1,246.20	5	-												1,246	10,000	11,246	Completed in Phase 1. Viajes (Quelitas)	Other
5	5.1.1	Travel	UNODC	\$	693.00	5	-												693	0	693	Completed in Phase 1. Viajes (Traslados terrestres), Renta de	Other
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.2:																							
Activity 4.2.3: Elaborar un plan de fortalecimiento de los sistemas de información en la cadena de justicia para mejorar el proceso estadístico (planificación, diseño, recolección, procesamiento, análisis y difusión) y capacidades institucionales para la generación de datos																							
5	5.1.1	Contractual Services	UNODC	\$	16,634.80	4	-												16,635	0	16,635	Completed in Phase 1. Consultoría para integrar sism de	Payment to Individual Consultant
5	5.1.1	Contractual Services	UNODC	\$	2,078.10	4	-												2,078	0	2,078	Completed in Phase 1. Consultoría individual corrección de	Payment to Individual Consultant
5	5.1.1	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	UNODC	\$	2,078.10	2	-												2,078	0	2,078	Completed in Phase 1. Proveedor diseño de PDF	Other
5	5.1.1	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	UNODC	\$	4,156.20	2	-												4,156	0	4,156	Completed in Phase 1. Proveedor de impresión de Post-Visa	Other
5	5.1.1	Travel	UNODC	\$	7,093.25	5	-												7,093	0	7,093	Completed in Phase 1. Viajes (DGA)	Other
5	5.1.1	Travel	UNODC	\$	1,684.65	5	-												1,685	0	1,685	Completed in Phase 1. Viajes (Terrestrial Expenses)	Other
5	5.1.1	Travel	UNODC	\$	33,317.85	5	-												33,317	10,000	43,317	Completed in Phase 1. Viajes (Quelitas)	Other
5	5.1.1	Travel	UNODC	\$	461.80	5	-												462	0	462	Completed in Phase 1. Viajes (Traslados terrestres), Renta	Other
5	5.1.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNODC	\$	25,666.38	7	-												25,666	0	25,666	Completed in Phase 1. Implementación de	Other
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.3:																							
Activity 4.2.4: Generación de marcos conceptuales y clasificaciones con perspectivas transversales que permitan la homología y la interoperabilidad																							
5	5.1.1	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	76,197.00	4	-												76,197	0	76,197	Completed in Phase 1. Consultoría para desarrollar	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.4:																							
Activity 4.2.5: Fortalecimiento de los bancos de datos y la generación de indicadores y variables en materia de VCMN																							
5	5.1.1	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	27,707.99	4	-												27,708	0	27,708	Completed in Phase 1. Consultoría de Análisis de	Payment to Individual Consultant
5	5.1.1	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	9,236.00	4	-												9,236	0	9,236	Completed in Phase 1. Consultoría para documento de	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.5:																							
Activity 4.2.6: Implementation of the recommendations on the subject of data use and VAWG statistics resulting from the PHASE of the Initiative																							
4	4.2.6	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	-	1	10,000	1 Lump Sum	4	10,000		10,000							10,000	0	10,000	New Activity, Consultoría para la asesoría en la	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.6:																							
Activity 4.2.7: Technical accompaniment in the adjustments of the formats/variables for the registration of cases.																							
4	4.2.7	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	-	1	20,000	1 Lump Sum	4	20,000		20,000							20,000	0	20,000	New Activity, Consultoría para el acompañamiento técnico	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.7:																							
Activity 4.2.8: Support to make adjustments to the system																							
4	4.2.8	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	-	1	10,000	1 Lump Sum	4	10,000		10,000							10,000	0	10,000	New Activity, Consultoría para la asesoría técnica que	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.8:																							
Activity 4.2.9: Operation piloting.																							
4	4.2.9	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	-	1	10,001	1 Lump Sum	4	10,001		10,001							10,001	0	10,001	New Activity, Consultoría para elaboración un piloto en la	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.9:																							
Sub-Total Output 4.2:																							
Output 4.3: Exchange of experiences and good data practices																							
Activity 4.3.1: Forum/Seminar for the exchange of experiences and good practices in the field of data																							
4	4.3.1	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	\$	-	1	50	1 set	1										0	0	0	New Activity, Foro virtual para elaborar un intercambio de	Other
Sub-Total Activity 4.3.1:																							
Activity 4.3.2: Desarrollo de herramientas y análisis																							
5	5.2.1	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	\$	152,393.99	4	-												152,394	0	152,394	Completed in Phase 1. Documento para la sistematización	Payment to Individual Consultant

Activity 5.2.1: Psychosocial support, accompaniment and other matter identified as priorities by CSOs on the initial and intermediate levels with CSOs, local organizations, collectives, women advocates, journalists, and relatives of victims of femicide and disappearance, based on the technical tools developed in the Spotlight framework, in at least two states where the initiative is in place.																													
5	5.2	5.2.1	Staff and Personnel	DHCHR		\$		1	54,387	10	Months	1				43,870					43,870			43,870	0	43,870	43,870	New Activity. Elaboración de estrategias de apoyo	Other
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.1:																													
Activity 5.2.2: Facilitation of spaces to reinforce technical capacities in self-protection and self-care for women advocates, journalists, and relatives of victims of disappearance and femicide based on the tools developed in Phase I.																													
5	5.2	5.2.2	Contractual Services	DHCHR		\$		1	52,750	4	months	4				11,000					11,000			11,000	0	11,000	11,000	New Activity. Generación de espacios para reforzar las	Other
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.2:																													
Activity 5.2.3: Consultancy for transition to virtual format and implementation of the inputs generated on self-care and psychosocial support as a new module available in the training platform.																													
5	5.2	5.2.3	Contractual Services	UNDP		\$		1	20,000	1	Lump Sum	4				20,000					20,000			20,000	0	20,000	20,000	New Activity. Consultoría para desarrollo de una	Payment to Individual Consultant
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.3:																													
Sub-Total Output 5.2:																													

Output 5.3 CSO direct support																													
Activity 5.3.1: Direct funding of feminist and grassroots civil society organizations of the broad women's movement, which contribute to the prevention of and attention to cases of violence against women and girls. The actions that will be supported within the funding are: training, support for institutional strengthening, equipment, and self-care activities, managed by the organizations themselves.																													
5	5.3	5.3.1	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN		\$		1	510,000	1	Lump Sum	5				30,000					30,000			30,000	0	30,000	30,000	New Activity. consultoría para la identificación de	Payment/transfer to CSO
5	5.3	5.3.1	Travel	UNWOMEN		\$		1	110,000	1	Lump Sum	5				10,000					10,000			10,000	0	10,000	10,000	New Activity. gastos de viaje para encuentros con	Other
5	5.3	5.3.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN		\$		1	160,000	1	Lump Sum	6				160,000					160,000			160,000	0	160,000	160,000	New Activity. Fondos dirigidos a las organizaciones	Payment/transfer to CSO
5	5.3	5.3.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN	147,835.00	\$										147,835.00					147,835.00			147,835.00	0	147,835.00	147,835.00	Transf. direct Phase I. Financiamiento mensual a ONG.	Payment/transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 5.3.1:																													
Sub-Total Output 5.3:																													

Output 5.4 Civil Society Reference Group Work Plan																													
Activity 5.4.1: Spotlight Civil Society Reference Group Phase II Work Plan																													
5	5.4	5.4.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP		\$		1	27,250.00	6						27,250.00					27,250.00			27,250.00	0	27,250.00	27,250.00	CIVIL SOCIETY IRMG. BUDGET FOR THEIR WORK PLAN	Payment/transfer to CSO
5	5.4	5.4.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNWOMEN		\$		1	53,533.00	1	Lump Sum	6				53,533.00					53,533.00			53,533.00	0	53,533.00	53,533.00	CIVIL SOCIETY IRMG. BUDGET FOR THEIR WORK PLAN PHASE II	Payment/transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 5.4.1:																													
Sub-Total Output 5.4:																													
Sub-Total Programme Costs:																													

D. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (Coordination and administrative functions, and related office cost) Should not exceed 18% of total Programme Outcome Costs

Narrative description of budget lines																													
UNWOMEN																													
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN		\$		1	53,245	15	Months	4				53,245					53,245			53,245	0	53,245	53,245	SPOTLIGHT TEAM/100M Project Coordinator (SB4)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	559,821	\$										559,821					559,821			559,821	0	559,821	559,821	Programme Associate M&E/ Technical Coordination (SB4)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	559,821	\$										559,821					559,821			559,821	0	559,821	559,821	Programme Associate Communications (SB4)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	570,847	\$										570,847					570,847			570,847	0	570,847	570,847	SPOTLIGHT TEAM/100M Project Coordinator (SB4)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	529,093	\$										529,093					529,093			529,093	0	529,093	529,093	SPOTLIGHT TEAM/ 100M Project Associate (SB4)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	518,388	\$										518,388					518,388			518,388	0	518,388	518,388	Project Administrative Clerk (SB2)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	50	\$										50					50			50	0	50	50	Representative PS	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	50	\$										50					50			50	0	50	50	National Programme Officer NOC	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	50	\$										50					50			50	0	50	50	National Programme Officer NOB	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	50	\$										50					50			50	0	50	50	National Programme Officer NOB	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	50	\$										50					50			50	0	50	50	Administrative assistant GSS	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNWOMEN	50	\$										50					50			50	0	50	50	Administrative assistant GSS	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	558,879	\$										558,879					558,879			558,879	0	558,879	558,879	External Evaluation (Mid term evaluation)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	546,263	\$										546,263					546,263			546,263	0	546,263	546,263	Monitoring and Evaluation Activities (including Travel/Field)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNWOMEN	569,991	\$										569,991					569,991			569,991	0	569,991	569,991	OPEx	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNWOMEN	50	\$										50					50			50	0	50	50	SPOTLIGHT TEAM/Ausst. Coord. Técnica (SB3-21-100M)	Other
Sub-Total UNWOMEN																													
UNPFA																													
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNPFA	529,842	\$										529,842					529,842			529,842	0	529,842	529,842	SPOTLIGHT TEAM/100M Project Coordinator (SB4)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNPFA	522,033	\$										522,033					522,033			522,033	0	522,033	522,033	SPOTLIGHT TEAM/100M Project Associate (SB4)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNPFA	529,399	\$										529,399					529,399			529,399	0	529,399	529,399	SPOTLIGHT TEAM/ 100M Project Administrative Clerk	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNPFA	7314,829992	\$										7314,829992					7314,829992			7314,829992	0	7314,829992	7314,829992	Programme Management Associate (SB4)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNPFA	26,051	\$										26,051					26,051			26,051	0	26,051	26,051	Programme National Officer (NOB)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNPFA	201	\$										201					201			201	0	201	201	Human Resources (SB4)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNPFA	7117,54	\$										7117,54					7117,54			7117,54	0	7117,54	7117,54	Communications assistant (SB2)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNPFA	12,909	\$										12,909					12,909			12,909	0	12,909	12,909	Communications coordinator (GS)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNPFA	4077,12	\$										4077,12					4077,12			4077,12	0	4077,12	4077,12	Driver (GS)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNPFA	11723,064	\$										11723,064					11723,064			11723,064	0	11723,064	11723,064	Administrative and finance operations manager (NOA)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNPFA	4491,04	\$										4491,04					4491,04			4491,04	0	4491,04	4491,04	Project associate (SB2)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNPFA	33451,2	\$										33451,2					33451,2			33451,2	0	33451,2	33451,2	Project administrative assistant SB2	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNPFA	61508,16	\$										61508,16					61508,16			61508,16	0	61508,16	61508,16	Contractual services	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNPFA	54,000	\$										54,000					54,000			54,000	0	54,000	54,000	OPEx	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNPFA	513,273	\$										513,273					513,273			513,273	0	513,273	513,273	OPEx	Other
Sub-Total UNPFA																													
UNDP																													
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	570,842	\$										570,842					570,842			570,842	0	570,842	570,842	SPOTLIGHT TEAM/100M Project Coordinator (SB4)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	516,359	\$										516,359					516,359			516,359	0	516,359	516,359	SPOTLIGHT TEAM/100M Project Administrative Assistant	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	50	\$										50					50			50	0	50	50	National Programme Officer (NOA)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	524,848	\$										524,848					524,848			524,848	0	524,848	524,848	Representative (PS)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	50	\$										50					50			50	0	50	50	Representative Adjunct	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	50	\$										50					50			50	0	50	50	Programme Associate (GS)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	50	\$										50					50			50	0	50	50	Human Resources (SB4)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	518,000	\$										518,000					518,000			518,000	0	518,000	518,000	OPEx	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	516,359	\$										516,359					516,359			516,359	0	516,359	516,359	Project Administrative Clerk (RCO) (SB2)	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	520,012	\$	</																						

